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MEMORANDA

ON

THE INDIAN STATES

1938.

List of Principal Appointments in India connected with Indian States.

(The name in italics is that of the headquarters of the officer in each Agency.)

(A) APPOINTMENTS CONNECTED WITH OR UNDER THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assam—Governor of—(*Shillong*).

KHASI STATES—Political Officer for the —(Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills)—(*Shillong*).

MANIPUR—Political Agent and Superintendent,—(*Manipur*).

Baroda and Gujarat States Agency—Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States,—(*Baroda*).

Central India—Resident for—(*Indore*).

BHOPAL—Political Agent in,—(*Bhopal*)

BUNDELKHAND—Political Agent in,—(*Nouryong*).

MALWA—Political Agent in,—(*Indore*).

Eastern States—Resident for the,—(*Calcutta*).

Gwalior, Rampur and Benares—Resident at Gwalior and Political Agent for Rampur and Benares—(*Gwalior*).

Hyderabad—Resident at—(*Hyderabad, Deccan*).

Kashmir—Resident in—(*Srinagar*).

Kolhapur and Deccan States Agency—Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States,—(*Kolhapur*).

Madras States—Resident for the,—(*Trivandrum*).

Mysore—Resident in,—(*Bangalore*).

Punjab States—Resident for the,—(*Lahore*).

PUNJAB HILL STATES—Political Agent,—(*Simla*).

Rajputana—Resident for,—(*Mount Abu*).

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES—Political Agent,—(*Bharatpur*).

JAIPUR—Resident at,—(*Jaipur*).

MEWAR—Resident in—and Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States.
—(*Udaipur*).

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES—Resident,—(*Jodhpur*).

Western India—Resident for the States of,—(*Rajkot*).

EASTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY—Political Agent,—(*Wadhwan*).

SABAR KANTHA—Political Agent,—(*Sadra*).

WESTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY—Political Agent,—(*Rajkot*).

(B) APPOINTMENTS CONNECTED WITH OR UNDER THE
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

Baluchistan—Agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in,—(*Quetta*).

KALAT—Political Agent, and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass and of the Ghagai District,—(*Maslung*).

Bhutan—Political Officer in Sikkim,—(*Gangtok*).

North-West Frontier Province—Governor of,—(*Peshawar*).

DIR, SWAT AND CHITRAL—Political Agent,—(*Malakand*).

Sikkim—Political Officer in—(*Gangtok*).

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population. (Census 1931.)	Average annual revenue nearest thousand. (to the
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Manipur Khasi Hill States.	His Highness Maharaja Sir Chura Chand Singh, K.C.S.I., C.B.F., Maharaja of —, (Khasi).	15th April 1885.	10th September 1897.	8,638	445,606	*8,07,600
2	Bihawal	U Jephson Slem (Khasi)	1912	4th April 1920	Not known. Approximate 3,000.	757	845
3	Cherra	U Jolmanlek Slem (Khasi)	1883	10th April 1910.		9,738	24,650
4	Khyrim	U Olin Singh Slem (Khasi)	1903	11th February 1919.		43,558	84,090
5	Langrin	U Borba Singh Slem (Christian).	1890	31st October 1910.		1,244	10,676
6	Maharani	U Rubla Singh Slem (Christian).	1883	7th February 1920.		15,003	4,816
7	Malsolomat	U Miba Singh Slem (Khasi)	1870	6th August 1900.		433	550
8	Mowlang	U Attur Singh Slem (Christian).	1903	3rd May 1930		3,218	1,220
9	Mawsynram	U Babon Singh Slem (Khasi)	1855	13th April 1905.		2,007	000
10	Marlaw	U Buron Singh Slem (Christian).	1881	5th May 1888		3,162	1,706
11	Myllem	U Sati Raja Slem (Christian).	1886	1st January 1936.		29,805	64,530
12	Nobosohphoi	U Sunc Singh Slem (Khasi)	1907	28th November 1927.		2,546	940
13	Nongkhilaw	U Bldor Singh Slem (Christian).	1866	12th October 1911.		14,273	6,930
14	Nongspung	U Pyrbn Singh Slem (Christian).	1861	11th November 1885.		3,953	2,040
15	Nongstoin	U Sib Singh Slem (Christian)	1890	13th January 1920.		11,457	8,353
16	Rambrai	U Josingh Slem (Khasi)	1921	4th August 1928.		2,085	3,854

* Average for the five years ending 1936-37.

MANIPUR.

1. Area, 8,638 square miles, of which 7,938 square miles are mountainous and the remainder level land at an elevation of about 2,600 feet above the sea. The total population at the last census was 4,45,606. The only town is Imphal, which contained at the last census 85,804 persons. The town is really only an overgrown village, as each house stands in its own compound, which is surrounded by a bamboo hedge.

succeeded him. Hinduism began to be introduced shortly before this King's reign, but it made little progress until he gave it the royal support. Gharib Nawaz made several inroads into Burma, but was finally forced to retire. He was murdered by one of his sons, who in turn was expelled by a younger brother. During the closing years of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th the country was constantly overrun by the Burmese, who carried off many captives and drove the rest of the inhabitants into Cachar and the hills adjoining the Manipur valley. In 1823, when the first Burmese War broke out and the Burmese invaded Cachar, the East India Company made an alliance with Gambhir Singh, and a Manipuri contingent, which afterwards reached a strength of 3,000 men, was taken into British pay and, under command of Captain Grant, drove the Burmese not only out of Manipur, but also out of the Kabaw valley as far as Kale. Subsequent negotiations with the King of Burma ended, however, in the return of the Kabaw valley to the Burmese, an annual payment of Rs. 6,270 being made to Manipur as compensation. This payment is still continued. By the treaty of Yandaboo, Gambhir Singh was declared independent ruler of the country gained with the assistance of the British Government. On Gambhir Singh's death in 1834 his cousin, Nar Singh, placed Gambhir Singh's son Chandra Kirti Singh on the *gaddi* and declared himself regent during his nephew's minority. Gambhir Singh's widow, however, in 1841, having failed in a plot to murder Nar Singh, fled to Cachar with the youthful Raja, and Nar Singh then took the throne and held it till his death in 1850, when he was succeeded by Chandra Kirti Singh. This prince twice gave proof of his loyalty to the British power, firstly, by sending troops with Sir J. Johnstone, the Political Agent, to the rescue of the beleaguered garrison of Kohima, and secondly, by sending a force with the same officer in 1885-86 to rescue the Europeans in the Kabaw valley, at the outbreak of the last Burmese War. For these services he was honoured with a K.C.S.I.

3. His successor, Sura Chandra, was more occupied with religious observances than with the governing of his country. On the 23rd September 1890 there was a revolution and Sura Chandra took refuge in the Residency and subsequently abdicated and set out for Brindaban, but on reaching Calcutta he applied to be reinstated, saying that he had been misunderstood as regards the abdication. The matter was under consideration till the following spring, when the Chief Commissioner of Assam visited Manipur with an escort of 400 rifles to announce and enforce the Government of India's order recognising Kula Chandradhaja Singh as Raja, but deporting Tikendrajit Singh, his brother, who had been the moving spirit in the revolution. Tikendrajit Singh refused to surrender and an attempt to capture him by force failed, the troops having to retire. The Chief Commissioner, accompanied by Colonel Skene, Mr. Grimwood, Lieutenant Simpson and Mr. Cossins, the Assistant Secretary, entered the fortified enclosure to discuss matters, but were murdered, and the escort made its way back to Cachar. For this outrage, those immediately responsible were executed or transported, and the family of Gambhir Singh was debarred from the *gaddi*. The State was declared forfeited, but as an act of mercy was regranted to the present Maharaja. His Highness Chura Chand Singh, a descendant of Nar Singh. Chura Chand

was declared the ruler of Manipur with the title of Raja and a salute of 11 guns. The Political Agent administered the State as Superintendent during the minority of the young Raja. In the meantime His Highness was educated at the Mayo College from 1895-1901, and later joined the Imperial Cadet Corps. Early in 1906 he married Ngangbam Dhanamajuri (Ibemacha), in March 1908 Chingakham Syama Sakhi, in June 1908 Ngangbam Priya Sakhi and in 1912 Chongtham Chetanamajuri and Haobom Lilabati, thus completing the number of wives which Manipuri custom enjoins for the Maharaja. In February 1925, His Highness married Maisnam Subadani Debi. The Maharani has three daughters living, the second Rani three sons, the third two daughters and one son, the fifth one son and the sixth one daughter and one son. The Maharani having no son of her own, has adopted the son of her sister, the third Rani. His Highness' eldest son, Budha Chandra Singh, was born in 1908. He was sent to the Rajkumars' College at Raipur on 7th November 1919 and left the College in April 1927. He married on the 5th of July 1929 Rajkumari Tharendra Kishori (Ramu Priya) of Badokhemidi, Ganjam district, Madras. The second son Priyabarta Singh, who was born in 1911, joined the same College on the 22nd June 1920 and left the College in April 1929 and joined the Allahabad University in July 1929 whence he obtained the B.A. degree in 1931. In April 1922 they were sent to England by His Highness the Maharaja for about six months. Lokendra Singh, son of the fifth Rani, who was born in 1913, joined the College in July 1925. He left it and joined the Mayo College on the 9th July 1931. He passed the Post Diploma Intermediate Examination of the Mayo College and he was sent for Military Training to Shillong under the Officer Commanding, 7th Gurkha Rifles, from October 1936 to April 1937; he completed his course of training within this period. Maharaj Kumar Joy Singh, the adopted son of the Maharani, joined the Mayo College, Ajmer, in August 1935.

4. Important reforms were made during the Superintendency. One of these was the abolition of *talup*, a system of enforced labour, by which the whole Meitei population was divided into four paunas or divisions, which worked for ten days in rotation, so that every male over 16 years came on duty for 10 days out of every 40. The other change was the substitution of a regular cash assessment throughout the valley for the old system of land revenue payment in kind. An eye-sketch survey of the cultivated land in the valley was made at the same time, and a record of rights prepared. Many other minor reforms and improvements in the administration were introduced and the finances of the State were put on a sound basis.

5. The superintendency terminated on May 15th, 1907, when His Highness the Maharaja came of age. His Highness was formally installed on the *gaddi* by Sir Lancelot Hare, Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, on the 4th February 1908. Since then the administration has been in the hands of His Highness, supported by an advisory Darbar consisting of a Vice-President, who is a member of the Indian Civil Service and whose services are lent to the State by the Local Government and six nominated Manipuri Members. His Highness the Maharaja was at first President of the Darbar, but since 1916 he has preferred to exercise a merely supervisory control and the Vice-President has become President. The control of the

various departments of the administration is distributed among His Highness the Maharaja, the President and the other members of the Darbar. The President is responsible for all matters concerning revenue and finance, while under orders of the Government of India, the Hill Tribes dependent on the State of Manipur are administered by him on behalf of the Maharaja and are not amenable to the ordinary jurisdiction of the Darbar and other Manipuri Courts. In cases except those that arise within the British Reserve where both parties are Manipuris the Darbar is the Supreme Court, assisted in the administration of justice by subordinate Courts. In all cases except those that arise within the British Reserve in which both parties are Manipuris, His Highness the Maharaja exercises supreme appellate and revisionary powers. The Political Agent deals with all civil and criminal cases in which European British subjects are parties and those that arise within the British Reserve, and also exercises powers similar to those of a Sessions Judge in cases in which the parties are hillmen committed to his court by the President who has only powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

6. His Highness' administration has been marked by many important reforms. In 1913 water works were completed, supplying some 35,000 inhabitants of the town of Imphal with filtered pipe-water from the hills. In the same year the *pothang* system, under which each village was obliged to carry the baggage of touring State officials and to maintain roads, school-houses, etc., within its boundary, was abolished at the request of the people. new taxes being imposed, mainly on land, to meet the consequent extra charges on the State revenues. The Police and Judicial Departments have also been reorganised. In 1910 a Veterinary Department was instituted. A Hydro-Electric scheme for the supply of energy to the town of Imphal was completed towards the end of 1930. Manipuris are being educated outside the State, with State assistance, to take their place in the various branches of the administration, notably teaching, medical, public works and surveying. The revenue of the State collected in the year 1936-37 was Rs. 9,42,135 of which Rs. 4,60,561 was land revenue. Rs. 1,40,000 of the State funds have been invested in the 5 per cent. loan of 1945-55 and Rs. 2,890 in post office cash certificates.

7. On the outbreak of war in August 1914, His Highness the Maharaja placed his personal services and the resources of his State at the disposal of the King-Emperor and loyally supported the Government to the utmost of his ability. In addition to his personal subscriptions to various war funds, he contributed four motor ambulances at a cost of Rs. 28,000 and an aeroplane at a cost of Rs. 22,500. He raised 50 men for service with the Assam Military Police, and a double company for active service, which was attached to a regiment of the Indian Army for training, and served in Mesopotamia. His Highness also recruited a labour corps of 2,000 hillmen for service in France and offered to raise two others. For his valuable services in connection with the Great European War, His Highness was made a "Maharaja" and the title of Maharaja was made hereditary. He was also appointed a Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire. He has also been appointed a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

8. Unfortunately some of the hillmen belonging to the kuki tribes stubbornly refused to join the Labour Corps proceeding to France and in December 1917 broke out into open rebellion against the British Government. Although several columns of Assam Rifles under British Officers operated against the rebel Kukis in the cold weather of 1917-18, the rebellion was not suppressed until the hills in which the rebel villages lie had been occupied in the cold weather of 1918-19, by large forces of Assam Rifles and Burma Military Police operating under the control of the General Officer Commanding, Burma, and a Brigadier-General with headquarters at Imphal. As a result of the operations a large number of unlicensed guns were withdrawn from the rebel Kukis and communications in the hills were improved. The leaders of the rebellion were deported from the State. It was also decided to strengthen the administration of the Hill area by dividing it into four subdivisions, one to be directly administered by the President of the Darbar as heretofore, and the other three through subdivisional officers who were lent by the Assam administration. In consideration of the additional expense involved, the annual tribute was reduced to Rs. 5,000 for 10 years, and the State was no longer asked to contribute to the maintenance of the cart-road from Imphal to Kohima as theretofore. From the 1st January 1930, the three hill subdivisions were abolished as an experimental measure for a period of three years, and one of the three subdivisional officers was withdrawn from Manipur State. The remaining two officers were appointed Assistants to the President of the Darbar, with headquarters at Imphal. In July 1930, the Government of India sanctioned a continuance of the reduction in tribute to Rs. 5,000 for another three years. In 1932, on account of unrest among the Kabui Nagas, it was found necessary to reopen the Tamenlong subdivision from the 1st October 1932, and one of the Assistants to the President was put in charge. In March 1933, the Government of India sanctioned the reopening of this subdivision, and also that of a second subdivision at Ukhrul, continuing the previous reduction in tribute for another two years on this account and leaving the rest of the hills to be administered by the President of the Darbar with the assistance of a Manipuri officer, whose appointment was made by the Darbar and approved by the Government of Assam.

9. His Highness the Maharaja attended the Delhi Durbars of 1903 and 1911. Lord Curzon visited the State in 1901, Lord Kitchener in 1904, Sir W. R. Birdwood in 1926 and Lord Irwin in 1931. Lord Hardinge intended paying the State a visit in October 1914, but was compelled to cancel his arrangements by the outbreak of war. His Highness the Maharaja visited Lord Chelmsford at Delhi in January 1917. His Highness the Maharaja attended the ceremonies and receptions in connection with His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught's visit to Delhi in February 1921. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes in India. In December 1921, His Highness the Maharaja visited H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in Calcutta.

10. His Highness is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population. (Census, 1931)	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2		4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Kalat	Captain His Highness Beglar Begi Mir Sir Ahmad Yar Khan, G.C.I.E., Khan of— (Brahui) (Sunni—Muhammadan).	1904	September 1933	73,276 including	3,42,191 Kharan.	14,40,000
2	Las Bela	Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan, Jam of— (Muhammadan).	1920	5th November 1937.	7,132	63,008	3,55,000

KALAT.

The Khanate of Kalat, which formerly was a semi-independent State under the suzerainty of Kabul, is now an Indian State included in the Baluchistan Agency. Notwithstanding the separation of certain tracts, such as the Marri and Bugti country, whose connection with Kalat is now of the most shadowy kind, the State still occupies about two-thirds of the whole province, although portions of the State, viz., Quetta, Bolan, Nushki and Nasirabad tahsils have been handed over to Government for subsidies and quit rents. The Kalat State is divided into purely tribal areas paying no revenue to the State and Niabats which are regularly administered through a Wazir-i-Azam. The province of Mekran is administered by an Assistant to the Wazir, styled Naib 'Wazir-i-Azam'. The Naib Wazir-i-Azam is responsible to the Wazir-i-Azam for the internal administration of the Province.

2. According to the Mastung Treaty of 1876, all disputes among the Brahuīs themselves and between them and the Khan or his revenue paying subjects are referred to the Political Agent, Kalat.

3. Nawab Bahadur Mir Sir Muhammad Azam Jan, G.C.I.E., who succeeded in December 1931, died on the 10th September 1933 and his second son, Mir Ahmed Yar Khan, was elected to the Khanate at a Jirga of the Sardars of Kalat. His Highness, Beglar Begi, Mir Ahmed Yar Khan was formally installed as Khan of Kalat by the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, at a Darbar held at Quetta on the 16th April 1934.

4. The present Khan, who was born in 1904, married in October 1933, the daughter of Sardar Ali Jan Muhammadzai of Kabul. A son who was named Mir Muhammad Azam Jan was born on the 1st December 1934, and died at Dhadar on the 17th December 1935. A daughter who was born to Her Highness on the 21st October 1935 died on the 26th February 1936. A son and heir was born to His Highness the Khan on the 18th April 1937.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces	SAULTS IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STAFFS' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.												
*12,30,000	*267	*40	*60	..	..	..	19	..	..
3,47,000	11	119	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Excluding Kharan.

and was named Shahzada Abdur Razaq Khan. The Khan has three brothers, Mir Muhammad Akram Jan aged 37 years; Mir Muhammad Rahim Jan aged 32 years and Mir Abdul Karim Khan aged 28 years.

5. In 1913 the Khan agreed to the institution of a State Treasury with its headquarters at Mastung and subsidiary sub-treasuries at various Niabats of the State and in Mekran; and in 1917 he agreed to the establishment of an Audit Office with headquarters at Mastung which works under the Wazir-i-Azam, Kalat State, and audits the Wazarat accounts of Kalat, Mekran, and Las Bela, to whom the cost is debited *pro rata*. The income shown is inclusive of Rs. 2,81,500 which are paid to the Khan in the form of subsidy and quit rents by the British Government.

The country which only a few years ago was absolutely devoid of any regular means of communication has now a metalled road between Kalat and Quetta as well as fair weather roads linking the capital with Karachi, Pasni, and the levy posts on the Persian Frontier.

6. During summer the Chief's residence is at Kalat. The ancient fortress of the Khans at Kalat known as the Miri, was partially destroyed by the Earthquake of May 31st, 1935, which devastated Kalat and Mastung Niabats. In winter the Khan lives at Dhadar sixteen miles from Sibi.

7. The Khan of Kalat is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

(He was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in the New Year's Honours List of 1936.)

8. *Kharan*.—Kharan, which was formerly entered as a State, is a division of Kalat under a Chief who takes his place in the Kalat Confederacy among the Chiefs of Sarawan. The Fort of Kharan, with its village of about 100 hut huts around it, lies 78½ miles south-west of Nushki and is the headquarters of the Nausherwan Chief.

9. The Nausherwanis, though few in number, are the dominant tribe and all other minor Baluch tribes in the country, such as the Rakshanis and the Mashkel Rekis, are subject to them and pay them revenue.

10. The Nausherwanis claim to be descended from the ancient Kianian dynasty, but they cannot trace their origin further back than three generations beyond Ibrahim Khan, who took service with Sultan Shah Hussain of Persia in A.D. 1697. Ibrahim's grandfather's name was Nausherwan, and it is from this ancestor that the tribe doubtless derives its name. Migrating eastwards the tribe first came to Gramsel and a few of them are still to be found on the Helmand.

11. In 1886 Sir Nauroz Khan, K.C.I.E., succeeded his father Azad Khan in the Chiefship. The former, who was born in 1855, died in 1909 and was succeeded by his son, Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan. Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan was murdered on the 19th April 1911 by his own sepoy at the instigation of his relative Amir Khan. Mir Habibullah Khan, the eldest son of the late Chief, was appointed Sardar in the place of his father. The delimitation of the Perso-Baluch border has set at rest Naushewani claims in Eastern Persia, while the recent delimitation of the Kharan-Chagai border and its acceptance by the late Sardar Yakub Khan has settled the limits of their possessions on the North. Towards Makran-Kharan, the Kharan boundary has now also been defined and the encroachments of the Nausherwanis in this direction have now ceased. Their Panjgur possessions (the village of Khudabadan and parts of Tasp and Siri Khuran) are no longer under dispute.

12. During his lifetime Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan drew Rs. 6,000 a year which was given to his grandfather Azad Khan in 1884, when the latter finally acknowledged himself a subject of Kalat by taking his seat in Durbar among the Sarawan Brahui Chiefs. He also received a subsidy of Rs. 4,000 a year in return for the protection of that portion of the Indo-European Telegraph line which passes through his territory. These subsidies have been continued to the present Chief.

13. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Nawab Habibullah Khan was born in 1897. His Shahgassi (adviser) is Mir Fateh Muhammad Khan, an Afghan, with whom he is connected by marriage.

14. Kharan is divided into 15 Niabats of which 5 are major and 10 minor. Each Niabat is under the charge of a Naib of its own who holds his appointment from the Chief.

15. Sardar Mir Habibullah Khan is married to a daughter of Mir Sultan Jan Nausherwani, to whom a son was born on the 1st December 1914 and named Mir Azad Khan.

16. The title of Sardar Bahadur was conferred on the Sardar on the 1st January 1919, and that of Nawab on the 5th June 1920.

LAS BELA.

1. Las Bela is under the suzerainty of Kalat. Its capital Bela lies 115 miles north-west of Karachi.

2. The ruling family claims descent from Abdul Munaf of the Kureshi tribe of Arabia.

3. Jam Mir Khan, who succeeded his father about the year 1840, was constantly at feud with the Khan of Kalat, and in the end was obliged to leave his State and take refuge at Karachi. At the request of the Khan he was kept in the fort at Hyderabad and thence sent to Poona, his son Jam Ali Khan being allowed to remain behind at Hyderabad. In 1874, the latter escaped to Las Bela, where he came to terms with the Khan of Kalat and took charge of affairs. In 1877 Jam Mir Khan was pardoned and restored to his former position. After his restoration he quarrelled with his son, who was deported from Bela and detained under surveillance at Sibi until the death of his father in 1888. The succession was disputed, but eventually Jam Ali Khan was recognised as the rightful heir and appointed to the Jamship of Las Bela in January 1889. Jam Ali Khan rendered loyal and valuable services in the Zhob and Kej expeditions under the late Sir Robert Sandeman, Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, in recognition of which he was made a C.I.E. and K.C.I.E., and was granted a salute of nine guns.

4. On the death of Jam Ali Khan in January 1896 his son, Mir Kamal Khan was recognised as Jam.

The affairs of the State necessitated the interference of the Government and at the Jam's own request a Wazir was appointed to assist in carrying on the State affairs. This official continues up to the present day and is appointed by Government.

Jam Kamal Khan was granted the title of C.I.E. and enjoyed a personal salute of 9 guns.

5. Owing to old age and ill-health, Jam Kamal Khan abdicated in favour of his eldest son, Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, in March 1921. He died on 26th June 1921. Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan was formally installed by the Agent to the Governor General at a public durbar held at Bela on the 27th January 1922.

6. He was born in December 1895, and in 1910 married the daughter of the late Mir Nadir Shah Gichki of Turup, by whom he had a son (Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan) in 1920. In July 1922 he married the daughter of Dad Muhammad Jamot, and later married the daughter of Mir Sumar Khan Jokhia, and then the sister of the Mengal Sirdar, Khan Bahadur Rasul Bakhsh; she died in 1934.

7. On the 5th November 1937 Jam Mir Ghulam Mohammad was accidentally killed during a deer shoot and his minor son Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan's succession was approved by His Excellency the Crown Representative. The young Jam is at present studying at the Aitchison College, Lahore.

8. The revenue of the State is small compared with its area owing to the barren nature of the country, the large number of muafis which were granted many years ago, and to the lack of assistance given to the cultivators.

9. The land is mostly *khushkaba*.

10. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

11. Great improvements in the administration of the State were effected during the years 1915-16 and 1916-17. A small but usefull reserve of about Rs. 5 lacs has been invested in Government paper. A fair weather road linking up the capital of the State with Karachi has been completed. This road still needs much improvement, and steady work is being done on it, each year. Another fair weather road linking up the capital of the State with Quetta through the Mengal country and *via* Kalat and Mustang was completed in 1923-24.

12. Early in 1892 Sir Robert Sandeman died of pneumonia at Bela, where his remains were interred and a tomb erected. A large garden surrounds the tomb and is maintained by the State and Government at considerable expense.

13. Mahmud of Ghazni is said to have passed through the State when invading India. This is said to be evidenced by old ruins found in the country.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and caste of ruler	Date of birth	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population. (Census 1931.)	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Baroda	His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Baulat-i-Inglishia Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar Sena Khas Khel Shamsher Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (Maratha).	11th March 1863.	27th May 1875	8,164	2,443,007	Rs. 2,38,77,000

BARODA.

The Gaekwar family first rose to prominence about 1720-21, when Damaji Rao Gaekwar was appointed by Raja Shahu of Satara to the post of second-in-command of his army with the title of "Shamsher Bahadur" or "Illustrious Swordsman". Equally distinguished was his nephew and successor, Pilaji Rao, who was Lieutenant, or Mutalik, of the Maratha forces, with the additional title of "Sena Khas Khel" or "Chief of the Special Troops," and who laid the foundation of the family's dominions in Gujarat, with Baroda for the capital. Pilaji's son, Damaji, continued the conquest of Gujarat with the assistance of the Peshwa Balaji Rao till in A.D. 1755 the Moghul Government in Ahmedabad was entirely subverted. The death of Damaji in 1768 was the signal for family dissension fomented by the Peshwa. The disorder brought the State into connection with the British Government, as their support was enlisted by Damaji's son, Fatehsing Rao, with the result that an offensive and defensive treaty was concluded in 1772. Fatehsing Rao died in 1789. The third Prince in succession from him, Anand Rao Gaekwar, entered into fresh treaties in 1802 and 1805 with the British Government, whereby definite relations were established and, among other provisions, the maintenance of a subsidiary force was agreed to, for which territories yielding Rs. 11,70,000 were ceded by the Darbar. In 1815 the connection between the Gaekwar and the Peshwa was severed, and in 1817 a supplementary treaty was concluded for the cession to the British Government of all the rights that the Gaekwar had acquired by the farm of the Peshwa's territories in Gujarat, the consolidation of the British territories and the Gaekwar's by the exchange of certain districts, the co-operation of the Gaekwar's troops with the British in time of war, an increase of the subsidiary force, the maintenance of a contingent of 3,000* horse at the disposal of the British Government and the mutual surrender of criminals. Anand Rao Gaekwar died in 1819, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Sayaji Rao, who in 1820 entered into a further convention with the British, whereby he agreed to send no troops into Kathiawar and Mahi Kantha and to make no demands on his tributaries except through the medium of the British Government, who, on their part, engaged to procure payment of the tribute free of expense to the Gaekwar. In 1847 Sayaji Rao died and was succeeded in turn by his sons, Ganpat Rao and Khaude Rao. During the

* This force was disbanded in 1835 in consideration of an annual money payment of Rs. 3,75,000 by the Darbar.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SALUTE IN GUNS.			
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		Police Forces.	Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs 2,19,71,000	1,500	3,275	2,000	1,806	..	1,544*	2,860	21	..	..

* Not yet re-organised.

Mutiny of 1857 Khande Rao remained loyal to the British Government, and in reward was relieved of the payment of Rs. 3,00,000 per annum, for which the Darbar had been liable on account of a body of cavalry known as the 'Gujarat Irregular Horse'. He was also created a G.C.S.I. in 1862.

2. Khande Rao died in 1870, leaving no son, and was succeeded by his younger brother Malhar Rao, who ruled till 1875. For his successor, Maharani Jamna Bai, as the widow of Khande Rao and in consideration of the latter's services during the Mutiny, was invited to adopt a son. The choice lay between three brothers, descendants of Pilaji Rao through his younger son Pratap Rao. The second of the three was adopted and is the present Gaekwar. His Highness was installed under the style of Maharaja Sayaji Rao on the 27th May 1875, being then in his 13th year.

3. On the Maharaja's accession Sir T. Madhava Rao, K.C.S.I., at that time Dewan of Indore, was appointed Minister and Mr. F. A. H. Elliot of the Bombay Civil Service was engaged as tutor to His Highness. Under Sir Madhava Rao's regime all Departments of the State were reformed. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers in 1881. Sir Madhava Rao retired in 1883.

4. In November 1875, His late Majesty King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, honoured Baroda with a visit in the course of his Indian tour and was the guest of the Gaekwar. On the 1st January 1877 the Maharaja was present at the proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India at Delhi, and on that occasion was invested with the title of 'Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia' or 'Favoured Son of the British Empire'. He was created a G.C.S.I. in 1887 and a G.C.I.E. in 1919 and he attended the Coronation Durbars held at Delhi in 1903 and 1911. His Highness has had the honour of being received in England by Their Majesties Queen Victoria, King Edward VII, and King George V, and of being visited at Baroda by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in November 1921, and by Their Excellencies Lords Dufferin, Elgin, Minto, Chelmsford, Reading, Irwin and Willingdon during their Viceroyalties.

5. The Maharaja first married in 1880 Laxmibai Saheba of Tanjore, who died in 1885. The only son of this marriage, Yuvraj Fatehsinh Rao, died in September 1908 at the age of 25, leaving two daughters and one son Partapsinh, who is the heir-apparent and was born on 29th June 1908. The

elder daughter married His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur on the 1st April 1918, while the younger married the Chief of Sawantwadi on the 30th April 1922. Educated for some time at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and subsequently in England, Pratapsinh is now being trained at Baroda in the work of administration. In January 1929 Pratapsinh married Shanta Devi, daughter of Shrinant Sardar Mansingrao Subarao *alias* Appasaheb Ghorpade of Kolhapur. A son was born on 2nd April 1930. He has two daughters also. In 1886 His Highness married Gajrabai Saheba of the Ghatge family of Dewas, by whom he has one surviving son, Maharaj Kumar Dhairyashil Rao, and one daughter, Maharaj Kumari Indira Raja who married the late Maharaja of Cooh Behar in 1913, Maharaj Kumar Dhairyashil Rao, the youngest son of His Highness, was born in 1893 and educated at Eastbourne and in the Mayo College at Ajmer. He held a King's commission in the Indian Army which he resigned in 1921. A son was born to him on 17th July 1924, a second son on 10th September 1925, and a third son on 6th August 1927. He has two daughters also. The eldest son by the second marriage, Maharaj Kumar Jaisinh Rao, died in Germany on the 27th August 1923, leaving no children, and the second son Maharaj Kumar Shivaji Rao died on the 24th November 1919, leaving two sons, Udaysinh born on the 9th January 1915 and Khande Rao on the 29th August 1916, and one daughter born on the 1st December 1917.

6. The Government of the State is conducted on modern lines. The executive head of the administration directly responsible to the Maharaja is the Diwan or Minister, assisted by an Executive Council of which he is President, their respective powers being regulated by rules laid down by the Maharaja from time to time. The Executive Council consists usually of two Naib Dewans and two other officers—heads of departments—selected by the Maharaja.

7. The various Departments in turn are organised as in British India, there being a Sar Suba or Revenue Commissioner, a Commissioner for Settlement and Land Records, Chief Engineers for Public Works (Buildings, Communications and Irrigation) and for Railways, a Conservator of Forests, a Commissioner of Education, etc. For general administrative purposes the State is divided into five Prants (Districts) and 42 Mahals which are in the charge of Subas and Wahiwatdars respectively. The Police organization is similar, the corresponding officials being the Police Naib Subas and Fonjdars, while in most of the other Departments the District is the usual unit of charge. The ryotwari system is in force generally throughout the State, and the revenue assessment is conducted on the lines of the Bombay Settlement. An alienation enquiry was begun in 1889 and has been carried out throughout the State.

8. On the judicial side the Varisht (or High) Court is composed of three judges, and there are District and Subordinate Courts constituted as in British India, except that since 1904 the Subordinate Courts have been vested with criminal as well as civil powers, and executive officers have been almost entirely relieved of magisterial duties.

9. Reciprocity exists between the civil and revenue Courts of British India and of Baroda for the direct service of processes and the execution of decrees of civil Courts. Similarly there is a system of direct co-operation between the police of the State and of neighbouring administrations and of

direct correspondence in certain matters between revenue officers in the Bombay Presidency and Darbar officials of similar status.

10. For the purpose of making laws and regulations there is a Legislative Council comprising non-official members, both nominated and elected. This latter element has also been introduced since 1904 in the State's system of Local Board's of which the village Panchayat forms the basis. Such Panchayats have been founded for villages, or groups of villages, having a population of 1,000, the Patel being president with the village accountant and schoolmaster as ex-officio members, and the rest of the members being partly officially appointed and partly elected. The District Boards have been constituted on similar lines, and all are invested with defined powers of local administration for which funds have been placed at their disposal. Thus, village Panchayats receive a fixed share of the local cess collections of their villages from which they are expected to meet all ordinary village wants.

11. In 1893 compulsory and free primary education was tentatively introduced by the Baroda Government in one District and since August 1906 has been made universal. In addition to the Baroda College there are several High Schools, Anglo Vernacular Schools, and numerous Vernacular Schools throughout the State. There is also a well equipped technical school at Baroda, and various industrial schools in the Districts.

12. Other measures which may be noticed are the abolition in 1887 of all transit duties in the State, and the discontinuance in 1909 of all customs duties with the exception of the sea customs in the Maharaja's possessions in Kathiawar and the duties imposed under Treaty obligations with the British Government. The State also transferred to the local municipalities the octroi duties levied in their areas. In 1901 the Maharaja arranged with the Government of India to withdraw the local (Babashahi) currency and to substitute British Indian silver coinage as the currency of the State for a term of not less than 50 years. His Highness devotes particular attention to the development of railways in his territory: the State already owns more than 700 miles of open lines, and additional lines are at present under contemplation. Commercial enterprise receives every encouragement from the Maharaja's Government, and there are numerous joint stock companies in the State, including the Bank of Baroda founded in 1908 with a capital of 20 lakhs. A distillery has also been established as a private undertaking at Baroda and has the contract for the supply of liquor under the Central distillery system, which is in force throughout the State. For the benefit of the agricultural population experimental farms have been established at selected centres and are doing valuable work. Attention is being devoted to the establishment of agricultural banks and co-operative credit societies, which number more than 900. There is a Central Library at Baroda and about 1,000 District, Town and Village libraries in the State, and a very successful system of sending travelling libraries into the District has been introduced.

13. The Maharaja has himself travelled extensively in Europe which he has visited on more than 20 occasions. He travelled in America in 1906, 1910 and 1933; in 1910 and 1933 he also visited Japan. Many of the State's officers have studied abroad; and in addition to the grant of State scholarships for study in Europe and America, His Highness has inaugurated a system of educational tours for selected officials and students.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population. (Census 1931.)	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Agar . .	Thakor Yavarkhanji Gam-bhirkhanji, Thakor of — (Molesalam).	10th January 1899.	4th December 1931.	17	3,586	35,000
2	Alwa . .	Thakor Hamir Khan Kesar Khan, Thakor of — (Molesalam).	1895	11th March 1936.	5	1,757	9,000
3	Amala . .	Raja Gulabsinh Kaman-sinh, Raja of — (Bhil).	1893	14th August 1912.	119.7	0,235	9,000
4	Amrapur .	Four Shareholders (Barias).	..	..	2	407	1,000
5	Anghad .	Six Shareholders (Gohil Raj-puts)	..	..	4.25	3,798	12,000
6	Archar .	Nalk Nilsinh Yeshiwant, Nalk of — (Bhil)	1900	5th April 1916	7.88	026	600
7	Bainsinor .	Nawab Babi Jamiat Khan Manowar Khan, Nawab of — (Pathan).	10th Novem-ber 1894.	11th Septem-ber 1899.	189	52,525	2,83,820
8	Bansda .	Maharawal Shri Sir Indrasinhji Pratapsinhji, K.C. I.E., Raja of — (Solanki Rajput)	16th February 1898	21st Septem-ber 1911.	215	48,807	7,38,000
9	Barla . .	Lt.-Col. His Highness Maha-rawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Mansinhji, K.C.S.I., Raja of — (Chohan Rajput).	20th July 1896.	29th February 1908.	813	159,492	11,74,000
10	Bhadarwa .	Thakor Shri Nityarsinhji Ranjitsinhji, Thakor of — (Waghela Rajput).	19th Novem-ber 1903.	27th April 1935.	27	11,048	93,000
11	Bhilodia .	Two Shareholders (Rajputs)	..	..	0	2,658	20,000
12	Bihora . .	Thakor Helamkhan Sardar-khan, Thakor of — (Mole-salam).	1882	15th May 1891.	1.75	266	2,000
13	Bilbari . .	Maharu Bhavjin (Bhavjin) Konkna, Powar of — (Animist).	15th Novem-ber 1924.	12th October 1934.	1.65	27	100
14	Cambay .	His Highness Nawab Mirza Husain Yaver Khan Bahadur, Nanab of — (Moghal).	16th May 1911.	1st January 1915.	392	87,761	13,07,472
15	Chballar .	Ramsinhji Indrasinhji Thakor of — (Rajput).	24th Decem-ber 1913.	18th Novem-ber 1918.	11	2,940	19,000
16	Chhotu-Udepur.	Maharawal Shri Natwar-sinhji Fatehsinhji, Raja of — (Chohan Rajput)	16th Novem-ber 1906.	29th August 1923.	890.34	144,669	11,26,000
17	Chluchli Gaded	Nalk Nayansinh Ankush Nalk of — (Bhil).	1893	12th February 1917.	27.23	1,305	1,000
18	Chorangla .	Swarupsinhji Chhatrasinhji, Thakor of — (Rajput).	24th October 1901.	31st Decem-ber 1932.	16	2,716	15,000
19	Chudesar .	Six Shareholders (Molesalam).	..	..	2.50	044	4,000
20	Derbhavli .	Sahebnao Badrao, Raja of — (Bhil).	1907	24th August 1914.	70.25	4,343	8,000
21	Dhamasla alias Vanmala.	Thakor Dalibawa Badhar-khan Thakor of — (Molesalam).	2nd February 1906.	16th May 1936.	10.50	2,379	22,000

[illegible]

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census 1931.)	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22	Dharampur .	His Highness Maharana Shri Vijayadevi Mahadevi, Raja of — (<i>Siroda Rajput</i>)	3rd December 1884.	26th March 1921.	704	112,031	Rs. 8,72,551
23	Dhari .	Six Shareholders (<i>Rajput</i>) .	..	..	3.75	1,454	0,000
24	Dodda .	Two Matadars (<i>Patidar Hindus</i>) (now under permanent attachment).	..	..	3	1,440	5,000
25	Dudhpur .	Thakor Anopsinh Dadabawa, Thakor of — (<i>Mole-salam</i>).	1870	18th November 1888.	1.75	120	600
26	Gad-Borlad .	Thakor Shri Randhirsinhji Chandrasinhji, Thakor of — (<i>Rajput</i>).	5th March 1920.	20th November 1934.	128	11,263	52,000
27	Gadvi .	Raja Kiralsinh Samansinh, Raja of — (<i>Bhil</i>).	1911.	18th July 1937.	170.82	7,767	13,000
28	Gotardi .	Four Shareholders (<i>Koli</i>) .	..	..	3	430	1,000
29	Gothda .	Four Shareholders (<i>Koli</i>) (now under permanent attachment)	..	..	4	1,459	7,000
30	Itwad .	Four Shareholders (<i>Rajput</i>)	..	..	6	1,500	3,000
31	Jambughoda .	Thakor Shri Ranjitsinhji Gambhirsinhji, Thakor of — (<i>Parmar Rajput</i>)	4th January 1892.	27th September 1917.	143	11,385	1,31,000
32	Jashpur .	Shrimant Raja Yeswantrao Vikramsinh, alias Dada Sahib, Raja of — (<i>Koli</i>).	11th December 1917.	16th December 1927.	368	57,261	4,22,000
33	Jesvi .	Four Shareholders (<i>Page</i>) .	..	..	1.5	514	3,000
34	Jhari Ghar-khadi.	Nalk Aven Gnyapat, Nalk of — (<i>Bhil</i>)	1st April 1933.	26th April 1937.	8.17	507	200
35	Jiri Kamsoli	Five Shareholders (<i>Mole-salam</i>)	..	..	5.5	1,253	10,000
36	Juankha .	Rajsinh Chandrasinh, Thakor of — (<i>Baria</i>).	1880	1st June 1904	1	372	1,000
37	Kadana .	Rana Shri Chhatisinhji, Purvatsinhji, G.I.D. Thakor of — (<i>Puar Rajput</i>)	28th January 1879	12th April 1880	132	17,500	1,01,000
38	Kanoda .	Three Shareholders (<i>Baria</i>)	..	..	3.75	1,387	4,000
39	Kasla Paglu Muwada.	Three Shareholders (<i>Page</i>)	..	..	1	133	800
40	Kirli .	Nalk Wadia Koya, Nalk of — (<i>Bhil</i>)	1902	23rd March 1928.	21	1,258	1,000
41	Lनावada .	Lieut. Maharana Shri Virbhadrasinghji Hanjitsinhji, Raja of — (<i>Solanji Rajput</i>)	8th June 1910.	27th April 1929.	388	95,162	5,60,000
42	Mandwa .	Rana Shri Khushalsinhji-Sajansinhji, Thakor of — (<i>Rajput</i>).	21st September 1912.	8th January 1915.	10.50	5,595	94,000
43	Movli .	Three Shareholders (<i>Page</i>)	..	..	5	1,702	8,000
44	Moka Paglu Muwada.	Two Shareholders (<i>Page</i>)	..	..	1	207	1,000
45	Nahara .	Two Shareholders (<i>Baria</i>)	..	..	3	479	98

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
8,93,285	9,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	257	9	11	..
7,000	..	732	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,000	..	850	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
600	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52,000	..	305	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13,000
1,000	..	327	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11,000	..	165	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,000	..	482	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,20,000	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..
3,16,000	70	9	..	..
3,000	..	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
200
10,000	..	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,04,700	42	..	..	..
7,000	..	1,232	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
800	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000
5,38,000	9,231	5,001	..	..	11	10	..	105 Rifles.	107	9	..	..
92,000	..	1,704	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
9,000	..	1,155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	..	00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth	Date of succession.	Area in square miles	Population, (Census 1931.)	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
46	Nalla . .	Two Shareholders (<i>Mole-salam</i>).	..	..	1	176	1,000
47	Nangam . .	Four Shareholders (<i>Mole-salam</i>)	..	..	3	623	3,000
48	Naswadi	Thakor Kishorabhaiji Manabhaiji, Thakor of — (<i>Rajput</i>).	12th March 1913.	28th June 1929	10.50	6,530	42,000
49	Palasani	Thakor Chandrasinhji Jitsinhji, Thakor of — (<i>Rajput</i>).	7th February 1889.	10th November 1929.	12	2,768	32,000
50	Palasvihar .	Nalk Gondu Walid Laksha, Nalk of — (<i>Bhil</i>).	12th October 1890	9th February 1906.	2.02	280	300
51	Pandu . .	Six Shareholders. (<i>Khanjada Mahomedan</i>).	..	..	0	2,341	8,000
52	Pan Talavadi .	Two Shareholders (<i>Mole-salam</i>)	.	.	5	955	6,000
53	Pimpri . .	Nalk Bhagernao Keshavnrao, Nalk of — (<i>Bhil</i>)	1894	22nd December 1918	72.94	3,393	5,000
54	Pimpriadevi .	Kanjurao Walid Vithla, Pradhan of — (minor under guardianship of Sukar Mahasha) (<i>Bhil</i>).	1913	1st June 1929	3.44	125	300
55	Poleha . .	Six Shareholders (<i>Rajput</i>)	..	.	3.75	1,018	3,000
56	Ratka . .	Two Shareholders (<i>One Rajput and the other Maratha</i>)	..	..	3	554	6,000
57	Raspipla . .	Major His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Vijayasinhji Chhatrasinhji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (<i>Gohel Rajput</i>)	30th January 1890.	26th September 1915.	1,517.50	206,086	25,44,506
58	Raspur . .	Thakor Fatehsinhji, Himatsinhji, Thakor of — (<i>Rajput</i>)	18th July 1899	24th February 1926.	1.50	195	2,000
59	Rampura . .	Four Shareholders (<i>Rajput</i>)	..	..	4.50	1,982	11,000
60	Rengan. . .	Two Shareholders (<i>Mole-salam</i>).	..	..	4	587	4,000
61	Sachin . .	Nawab Sidi Muhammad Halder Muhammad Yakut Khan, Mubarluz Daula Nurat Jung Bahadar, Nawab of — (<i>Sunni Muslim</i>).	11th September 1909.	20th November 1930.	49	22,107	3,97,000
62	Sanjeli . .	Thakor Pushpabhaiji Pratapsinhji, Thakor of — (<i>Chohan Rajput</i>).	11th December 1892.	1902	34	8,083	81,000

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
p	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
1,000	..	28	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,000	..	985	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40,000	..	1,301	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
31,000	..	1,639	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
300
9,000	..	3,462	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
6,000	..	171	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,000
300
3,000	..	1,155	..		.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
9,000	..	443	.	.	..	..	.	.		..	..	..
27,56,836	..	50,001	..	.	.	.	25	165	292	13	..	..
2,000	..	39	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..
12,000	..	1,004	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,000	..	355	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
3,55,000		40	9	..	.
50,000	31	..	..	.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population. (Census 1931.)	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
63	Sant .	Maharaja Shri Jarawarsinhji Pratsinhji, Raja of — (Parmar Rajput)	24th March 1881.	31st August 1896.	394	83,538	Rs. 3,90,819
64	Shanor .	Thakor Prabhatsinhji Narsinhji, Thakor of — (Rajput).	18th September 1909.	19th May 1927	11-25	1,840	30,000
65	Shivbura .	Nalk Jiwalla Rangu, Nalk of — (Antimiet).	1914	17th November 1939.	4-00	490	900
66	Sihora .	Thakor Mansinhji Karansinhji, Thakor of — (Rajput).	4th November 1907.	22nd August 1924.	15-50	4,582	82,000
67	Sindhlapura .	Muhamadkhan Amir Khan, Thakor of —.	30th April 1902.	4th June 1913	4	007	5,000
68	Surgana .	Dhairyashil Rao Yeshwantrao Deshmukh of — (Maratha).	28th October 1922.	17th April 1930.	304	15,235	93,455
69	Uchad .	Thakor Mahomadmilya Jitamliya, Thakor of — (Molesalam)	15th June 1805	24th June 1915.	8-50	3,302	33,000
70	Umata .	Thakor Himatsinhji Ramsinhji, Thakor of — (Pudhiar Rajput)	9th January 1917	9th August 1920.	24	5,022	70,000
71	Vadiyawan .	Nalk Gangaram Ankush, Nalk of — (Bhil)	1869	7th April 1903	4-00	147	400
72	Vajirra .	Thakor Kesarkhanji Kalubawa, Thakor of — (Molesalam)	17th October 1879	3rd April 1881	21	5,903	53,000
73	Vakhtapur .	Three Shareholders (Rajput)	.	..	1-50	300	2,000
74	Varnolmal .	Two Shareholders (Daria)	.	..	3-5	084	1,000
75	Varnol Moti .	Ratansinh Bhagwansinh, Thakor of — (Rajput).	1868	9th May 1890	2	342	1,000
76	Varnol Nani .	Two Shareholders (Rajput)	.	..	1	87	400
77	Vasan Sevada	Thakor Isakhanji Jorawarkhanji, Thakor of — (Molesalam).	10th December 1901.	30th June 1903	12-50	1,004	8,000
78	Vasan Virpur	Seven Shareholders (Molesalam).	..	..	12-50	4,571	33,000
79	Vasurna .	Chandrasinh Samansinh Raja of —.	31st August 1931.	29th April 1936.	132-14	7,320	8,000
80	Virampura .	Thakor Amadkhan Nathukhan, Thakor of — (Molesalam)	1880	12th February 1918.	1	107	1 000
81	Vora .	Thakor Badhar Khan Motabawa, Thakor of — (Molesalam).	30th October 1901	27th December 1911.	5	1,407	11,000

N.B.—The Estates comprised in the Thana Circles of Sankheda Mewas and Paudu Mewas have no Police for Mewas is 75
The Estates in the Dangs, which were formerly in the Surat Agency, were amalgamated in the Gujarat States.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Govern-ment.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent	Personal	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
3,81,000	5,385	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	265	9	..	..
29,000	..	1,214	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
900
32,000	..	3,693	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,000	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73,357	22	..	..	..
40,000	..	679	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68,000	3,268	5,968	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
400
49,000	..	3,852	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..
2,000	..	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
500	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,000	..	885	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46,000	..	332	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,000
1,000	..	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12,000	..	655	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* powers. The Police of these Mewases are incorporated in the Gujarat States Agency Police District. The strength Agency on the 1st July 1933.

List of Rulers of the Baroda and Gujarat States Agency in direct relation with H. E. the Crown Representative through the Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States.

Serial No.	Name of the State	Name of the Ruler	Title.	Residence.	REMARKS.
1	Balasnor (old Rewa Kantha Agency).	Nawab Babi Jamlat Khan Manowar Khan.	Nawab of	Balasnor.	
2	Bansda (old Surat Agency)	Maharawal Shri Sir Indrasinhji Pratapsinhji, K.C.I.E.	Raja of	Bansda.	
3	Baria (old Rewa Kantha Agency).	Lt.-Col His Highness Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Mansinhji, K.C.S.I.	Raja of	Deygad Baria	
4	Cambay (old Kaira Agency).	His Highness Nawab Mirza Husain Yaver Khan Bahadur.	Nawab of	Cambay.	
5	Chhota Udepur (old Rewa Kantha Agency).	Maharawal Shri Natwarsinhji Tatsahsinhji.	Raja of	Chhota Udepur.	
6	Dharmpur (old Surat Agency).	His Highness Maharani Shri Vijayadevi Mohandevji.	Raja of	Dharmpur.	
7	Jawhar (old Thana Agency).	Shri Mani Raja Yeshwantrao Vikramsinh, alias Dada Saheb	Raja of	Jawhar.	
8	Lunawada (old Rewa Kantha Agency).	Lieut. Maharana Shri Virbhadrarsinhji Ranjitsinhji.	Raja of	Lunawada.	
9	Rajpipla (old Rewa Kantha Agency).	Major His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Vijaysinhji Chhatrasinhji, K.C.S.I.	Maharaja of	Rajpipla.	
10	Sachin (old Surat Agency)	Nawab Sidi Muhammad Halder Muhammad Yakut Khan, Maharizad Daula Nusrat Jung Bahadur.	Nawab of	Sachin.	
11	Sant (old Rewa Kantha Agency).	Maharawal Shri Jorawarsinhji Pratapsinhji.	Raja of	Santarapur.	

List of Chiefs of the Gujarat States Agency in direct relation with the Political Agent.

Serial No.	Name of the State.	Name of the Chief.	Title.	Residence.	REMARKS.
1	Agar	Meherban Thakor Shri Yavar-khanji Gambhirkhanji.	Thakor of	Agar.	
2	Bhadarwa	Meherban Thakor Shri Natwarsinhji Ranjitsinhji.	Thakor of	Bhadarwa.	
3	Chhallar	Meherban Thakor Shri Ramsinhji Indrasinhji.	Thakor of	Chhallar.	
4	Gad-Boriad	Meherban Thakor Shri Randhirsinhji Chandrasinhji (minor.)	Thakor of	Gad-Boriad.	
5	Jambughoda	Meherban Thakor Shri Ranjitsinhji Gambhirsinhji.	Thakor of	Jambughoda.	
6	Kadana	Meherban Rana Shri Chhatrasinhji Parvatsinhji, C.I.E.	Thakor of	Kadana.	
7	Mandwa	Meherban Rana Shri Khmshalsinhji Sajansinhji.	Thakor of	Mandwa.	
8	Naswadi	Meherban Thakor Shri Kishorsinhji Mansinhji.	Thakor of	Naswadi.	
9	Palasni	Meherban Thakor Shri Chandrasinhji Jitelsinhji.	Thakor of	Palasni.	
10	Sanjeli	Meherban Thakor Shri Pushpasinghji Pratapsinhji.	Thakor of	Sanjeli.	
11	Shanor	Meherban Thakor Shri Prabhat-sinhji Naratsinhji.	Thakor of	Shanor.	
12	Sihora	Meherban Thakor Shri Mansinhji Karansinhji.	Thakor of	Sihora.	
13	Surgana	Meherban Dhairyashil Rao Yeshwantrao Deshmukh (minor.)	Chief of	Surgana.	
14	Uchad	Meherban Thakor Shri Mahomadmalya Jitamlia.	Thakor of	Uchad.	
15	Umeta	Meherban Thakor Shri Himatsinhji Ramsinhji.	Thakor of	Umeta.	
16	Vajjira	Meherban Thakor Shri Kesharkhanji Kalubana.	Thakor of	Vajjira.	

N.B.—All these States were in the old Rewa Kantha Agency with the exception of Surgana which was in the Nalk Agency.

List of Estates in the Rewa Kantha (Gujarat States Agency) under the control of the Deputy Political Agent.

PANDU MEWAS.

Serial No.	Name of the State.	Name of the Chief.	Title.	Residence.	REMARKS.
1	Amrapur	Four shareholders . . . .	..	Amrapur.	
2	Anghad	Six shareholders . . . .	..	Anghad.	
3	Dharl	Six shareholders . . . .	..	Dharl.	
4	Dodka	Two Matadars . . . .	..	Dadka	
5	Gotardi	Four shareholders . . . .	..	Gotardi	
6	Gothda	Four shareholders . . . .	..	Gothda	
7	Itwad	Four shareholders . . . .	..	Itwad	
8	Jesar	Four shareholders . . . .	..	Jesar.	
9	Jumkha	Thakar Rafelnh Chandrasinh	Thakar af .	Jumkha.	
10	Kanoda	Three shareholders . . . .	..	Kanoda.	
11	Kasla Pagluu Muvada	Three shareholders . . . .	..	Kasla Pagluu Muvada.	
12	Mavli	Three shareholders . . . .	..	Mavli.	
13	Moka Pagluu Muvada	Two shareholders . . . .	..	Moka Pagluu Muvada.	
14	Nahara	Two shareholders . . . .	..	Nahara.	
15	Pandn	Six shareholders . . . .	..	Pandn.	
16	Paleha	Six shareholders . . . .	..	Paleha.	
17	Ralka	Two shareholders . . . .	..	Ralka.	
18	Rajpur	Thakar Fatehsinhji Hlmatsinhji	Thakar of .	Rajpur.	
19	Vakhtapur	Three shareholders . . . .	..	Vakhtapur.	
20	Varnalmai	Two shareholders . . . .	..	Varnalmai.	
21	Varnol Mati	Thakar Rafelnh Bhagwansinh	Thakar af .	Varnol Mati.	
22	Varnol Nani	Two shareholders . . . .	..	Varnol Nani.	

SANKHEDA MEWAS.

Serial No.	Name of the State.	Name of the Chief.	Title	Residence.	REMARKS.
1	Alwa	Thakar Hamir Khan Kesarkhanji	Thakar af .	Alwa	
2	Bhilodia	Two shareholders . . . .	..	Bhilodia.	
3	Bihara	Thakar Hetam Khan Sardarkhan	Thakar af .	Bihara.	
4	Charangla	Thakar Swarupsinhji Chhtrsinhji	Thakar of .	Charangla.	
5	Chudesar	Six shareholders . . . .	..	Chudesar.	
6	Dhamasla alias Varnmala	Thakar Dajibawa Badhir Khan	Thakar of .	Dhamasla.	
7	Dudhpur	Thakar Anopsinh Dadabawa	Thakar of .	Dudhpur.	
8	Jiral Ramsoli	Five shareholders . . . .	..	Jiral Ramsoli.	
9	Nalla	Two shareholders . . . .	..	Nalla.	
10	Nangan	Four shareholders . . . .	..	Nangan.	
11	Pan Talavdi	Two shareholders . . . .	..	Pan Talavdi.	
12	Rampura	Four shareholders . . . .	..	Rampura.	
13	Rengan	Two shareholders . . . .	..	Rengan.	
14	Sindhlapura	Thakar Muhammad Khan Amir Khan	Thakar of .	Sindhlapura.	
15	Vasan Sevada	Thakar Isab Khanji Jarawar Khanji	Thakar af .	Vasan Sevada.	
16	Vasan Virpur	Seven shareholders . . . .	..	Vasan Virpur.	
17	Viramapura	Thakar Amad Khan Nathukhan	Thakar af .	Viramapura.	
18	Vara	Thakar Badhir Khan Motabawa	Thakar of .	Vara.	

DANGS.

Serial No.	Name of the State.	Name of the Chief.	Title.	Residence.	REMARKS.
1	Amala	Raja Gulalsinh Kamansinh	Raja of	Amala.	
2	Avehar	Nalk Nilsinh Yeshwant . . .	Nalk of	Avehar.	
3	Bilbari	Maharu Bhavjia	Powar of	Bilbari.	
4	Chinchli Gaded . . .	Nalk Nayansinh Ankush . . .	Nalk of	Chinchli Gaded.	
5	Derbhavti	Raja Sahebnoo Badirao . . .	Raja of	Derbhavti.	
6	Gadvi	Raja Kifalsinh Samansinh	Raja of	Gadvi.	
7	Jhari Gharkhadi . .	Nalk Ayso Ganpat	Nalk of	Jhari Ghar- khadi.	
8	Kirli	Nalk Wadia Koya	Nalk of	Kirli.	
9	Palasvihir	Nalk Gondu walad Laksha	Nalk of	Palasvihir.	
10	Pimpri	Nalk Bhagerao Keshavrao	Nalk of	Pimpri.	
11	Pimpladevi	Kanjurao walad Vithla (minor)	Pradhan of	Pimpladevi.	
12	Shivbara	Nalk Jiwalla Rangu	Nalk of	Shivbara.	
13	Vadhyawan	Nalk Gangaram Ankush . . .	Nalk of	Vadhyawan.	
14	Vasurna	Raja Chandra Sinh Samansinh (minor)	Raja of	Vasurna.	

AGAR.

1. The State is situated in the Sankheda Mewas.
2. The Chiefs of the State originally belonged to the Chohan class of Rajputs but later on embraced Islam and are now classed as Molesalams.
3. The State came into relations with the British Government in A.D. 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Guekwar.
4. The present Chief is Yavarkhanji Gambhirkhanji. He was born on the 19th January 1899 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 4th December 1931. A son was born to the Chief on the 10th March 1936. The Thakor has two brothers, Mahomedkhan born on 23rd April 1907 and Ahmadkhan born on 11th July 1912.
5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.
6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

BALASINOR.

1. The Nawab belongs to the Babi family, the founder of which was the door-keeper (Babi) to the Moghul Emperor in the seventeenth century.
2. The late Nawab Manvarkhanji was, in 1890, granted a sanad guaranteeing succession according to Mahomedan law in the event of failure of direct heirs. He died in 1899, leaving a minor son Jamitkhanji.

3. This present Nawab Babi Shri Jamiatkhanji Manvarkhanji was born on 10th November 1894 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1899 on the death of his father. The administration of the State was handed over to him on 31st December 1915.

4. The Nawab has three daughters.

5. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

BANSDA.

1. Bansda is one of the salute States in Gujarat, south of Surat. The country is hilly except in the north where it merges into the plains of Gujarat. In the south, the land is covered with dense forests interspersed with mango-groves and intersected by rivers and rivulets.

2. The Rulers of Bansda are Solanki Rajputs and trace their descent from Sidhraj Jaysinh, the famous Ruler of Gujarat who had extended and consolidated the Kingdom of Gujarat in the beginning of the 12th century. The present Raja, Maharawal Shri Indrasinhji, succeeded his father, Maharawal Shri Pratapsinhji, in 1911 at the age of 23. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. The title of K.C.I.E. was conferred upon him in 1937.

3. The heir-apparent, Yuvraj Shri Digvirendrasinhji, was born on the 1st October 1927.

4. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

BARIA.

1. The first ruler of this State was a younger brother of the founder of the Chhota Udepur State (*q.v.*), and the State thus dates from the end of the fifteenth century. Its connection with the British Government commenced in 1803 when cordial assistance was given to the British Force which occupied Scindia's Gujarat Districts. This led to the Raja of Baria being declared to be under British protection by the Treaty of Sirji Anjengao. The position of the State enabled it to preserve its independence and levy contribution from the surrounding country. The present Raja, Major His Highness Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji, succeeded on his father Maharawal Shri Mansinhji's death on 29th February 1908, and was installed on the 7th May 1908. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and for some time in a private school in Derbyshire.

2 His Highness visited England in 1903 and again in 1933. He was appointed Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, on the 1st May 1912. The honorary rank of Captain was conferred on him on the 1st January 1918 and a personal salute of 11 guns on the 1st January 1921 in recognition of personal services rendered in connection with the Great War. He was created a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1922 and promoted to the rank of Major in 1930, and to that of Lt.-Col. in 1937.

3. The Raja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. His Excellency Lord Irwin visited Baria on 8th December 1927.

4. The Raja has been granted a sanad of adoption.

5. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Subhasinhji died in January 1934 leaving two sons and one daughter. The eldest son Maharajkumar Shri Jaydeepsinhji was born on the 24th June 1929.

BHADARWA.

1. The Chiefs of this State are Waghele Rajputs. The present Chief is Natwarsinhji. He was born on 19th November 1903. He succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father Rajitsinhji on the 27th April 1935 and was formally installed on the 7th October 1935. The Thakor has one brother Swarupsinhji born on 27th December 1908.

2. The State is included among the groups of States entitled to send a representative member to the Chamber of Princes. The present Thakor was elected a representative member of the Chamber of Princes on 31st May 1935.

3. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.

4. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

CAMBAY.

1. The founder of the Ruling family was Mirza Jafar Nizam-i-sani, better known as Momin Khan, the last but one of the Mahomedan Governors of Gujarat. The Nawab of Cambay is a Shiah Moghul of the Najum-i-sani family of Persia. His hereditary title is Najum-ud-Daulah Mumtaz-ul-Mulk Momin Khan Bahadur Dilawar Jang.

2. The present Nawab is His Highness Nawab Mirza Husain Yaver Khan Bahadur. He was born on 16th May 1911 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 21st January 1915. A son and heir was born on 15th October 1936. He was invested with the full powers on 13th December 1930.

3. The Nawab is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

CHHALIAR.

1. The State is situated in the Paudu Mewas.

2. The Chiefs of the State belong to the Chohan class of Rajputs.

3. The State came into relations with the British Government in A.D. 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar.

4. The present Chief is Ramsinhji Indrasinhji. He was born on 24th December 1913 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 18th November 1918. The State was under Agency management up to November 1933 when he was invested with the powers of the State. A son was born to the Chief on 16th September 1935.

5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.

6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

CHHOTA UDEPUR.

1. The Ruling family are Chohan Rajputs, the first Ruler being the grandson of the last Raja of Pawagadh or Champaner. The present Raja, Maharawal Shri Natwarsinhji Fatehsinhji, was born on 16th November 1906 and succeeded his father on 29th August 1923. As he was a minor, the State was under administration up to 20th June 1928, on which date he was invested with ruling powers. The Raja was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He visited England in 1926, accompanied by the Administrator Major J. C. Tate.

2. On 5th December 1928 the Raja married as his second wife the daughter of Major His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Vijayasinhji Chhatar-sinhji, Maharaja of Rajpipla. A son and heir was born to the Raja on the 23rd October 1937. His first wife, the sister of His Highness, died on 10th April 1928.

3. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

DANGS.

The country between the Sahyadris and the Surat District is parcelled out among 14 petty chiefs. Of these 13 are Bhils and 1 a Kokani. Of the chiefs 4 are Rajas, 8 are Naiks, 1 is a Pradhan and 1 a Powar. The revenue of the Chiefs consists chiefly of (1) an annual subsidy of about Rs. 27,000 for their forest and abkari rights, (2) land revenue at Rs. 6-8-0 per plough, (3) a fee of annas eight per head on all cattle that enter the Dangs and on cattle of Non-Dangi residents and (4) various Giras allowances from the surrounding States and British territory. The population, which according to the Census of 1931 was 33,800, consists chiefly of Kokanis, Bhils and Warlis.

DHARAMPUR.

1. The Ruling family are Sisodia Rajputs of the Suryavanshi (or Solar) race. The present Raja, His Highness Maharana Shri Vijayadevji Mohan-devji, succeeded to the *gaddi* with full powers on 26th March 1921 on the death of his father. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. The honour of a personal salute of 11 guns was conferred upon him on the 1st January 1932.

2. Since 1924 His Highness has visited Europe on five occasions and has travelled extensively, for the benefit of his health, in other parts of the world. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Narhardevji was born on the 14th December 1906 and has recently returned from Cambridge where he took a degree.

3. His Highness is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

GAD-BORIAD.

1. The State is situated in the Sankheda Mewas.

2. The Chiefs of the State belong to the Chohan Class of Rajputs.

3. The State came into relations with the British Government in A.D. 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar.

4. The present Chief is Randhirsinhji Chandrasinhji. He was born on the 5th March 1926 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 20th November 1934. The State is under Agency management owing to the minority of the Thakor.

5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.

6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

JAMBUGHODA (NARUKOT).

1. The State is inhabited chiefly by Naikdas and Kolis, formerly notorious robbers and bandits.

2. Prior to 1894, the State was under the Collector of Panch Mahals. It was later transferred to the Rewa Kantha Agency.

3. Rana Shri Ranjitsinhji Gambhirsinhji, the present Thakor, claims to be a Parmar Rajput, descended from a family residing in Dhar in Central India, and has been recognised as such by the All-India Rajput Association. He traces his descent to Vachhaji, the founder of the State of Narukot, about the close of the 14th century. He was born on 4th January 1892, succeeded to the *gaddi* on 27th September 1917 and was installed on 2nd February 1918. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

4. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Digvijaysinhji was born on 12th August 1922. He is at present receiving education at the European Boys' High School, Panehgani.

5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.

6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

7. The present Chief has, as a mark of personal distinction, been invested with full powers in civil and criminal matters, except that he cannot try any persons other than his own subjects for capital offences and that sentences of death require the confirmation of the Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States.

JAWHAR.

1. No accurate account of the rise of the Jawhar family is available; but it is believed that up to the time of the Mahomedan invasion of the Deccan and even a little later the greater part of the Northern Konkan was held by Koli Chiefs or Palegars. Of these Jayaba Mukne was the most prominent, having his headquarters at Jawhar. His son Nemshah, whose territory is estimated to have contained 22 forts and to have yielded a revenue of about nine lakhs of rupees, was recognised as Raja of Jawhar by the Emperor of Delhi in or about A.D. 1343, and the present Ruler is believed to be directly descended from him. The late Raja, Vikramshah, died on the 10th December 1927 and the succession of his minor son Yeshvantrao to the *gaddi* has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The Raja is at present receiving administrative training in Nasik.

2. The State was given a permanent salute of 9 guns on the 1st January 1921 for services in connection with the War.

3. The Raja of Jawhar is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

KADANA.

1. The State was founded by the younger brother of the founder of the Sant State in the thirteenth century.

2. The Ruling family are Puwar or Parmar Rajputs. Rana Shri Chhatrasalji Parvatsinhji is the present Thakor. He was born on 28th January 1879 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 12th April 1889. The State was under administration from 1889 to 1901 during his minority. He was educated at the Girassia School, Wadhwan, and was associated in the administration before his investiture.

3. The State is included among the groups of States entitled to send a representative member to the Chamber of Princes. The title of C.I.E. was conferred upon the Thakor on 4th June 1934. The Thakor has no son. Permission has been granted by the Government of Bombay to adopt Kishor-sinhji as his heir, but actual adoption has not yet taken place.

4. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.

5. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

6. The present Chief has, as a mark of personal distinction, been invested with full powers in civil and criminal matters, except that he cannot try any persons other than his own subjects for capital offences and that sentences of death require the confirmation of the Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States.

LUNAWADA.

1. The Rulers of this State are Solanki Rajputs, descended from the family ruling in Anhilwad Patan. His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Wakhtsinhji, K.C.I.E., who was permitted to be adopted by the widow of the late Ruler in 1867, died on 27th April 1929. The Raja was given a sanad of adoption in 1890 and a personal salute of 11 guns. The present Raja is Maharana Shri Virbhadrasinghji. He was invested with the powers of the State on 2nd October 1930. A son was born to him on 14th October 1934, and another on 31st January 1937. The honorary rank of 2nd Lieutenant was conferred on the Raja by His Majesty the King-Emperor on the 8th September 1934, and he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in 1937.

2. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

MANDWA.

1. The State is situated in the Sankheda Mewas and has sixteen villages.

2. The Chiefs of the State belong to the Chohan Class of Rajputs.

3. The State came into relations with the British Government in A.D. 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar.

4. The present Chief is Rana Shri Khushalsinhji Sajansinhji. He was born on 21st September 1912 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 8th January

1915. After receiving education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and administrative training of the Agency, he was invested with the ruling powers of the State on the 8th October 1932. The Thakor has two sons, the first having been born on 11th December 1933 and the second on 14th February 1936.

5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers
6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

NASWADI.

1. The State is situated in the Sankheda Mewas.
2. The Chiefs of the State belong to the Solanki class of Rajputs.
3. The State came into relations with the British Government in A.D. 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar.
4. The present Chief is Kishorsinhji Mansinhji. He was born on 12th March 1913 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 28th June 1929. The State was under Agency management up to June 1933 when he was invested with the powers of the State. The Thakor has one brother Chhatrasinhji born on 11th April 1918.

5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.
6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

PALASNI.

1. The State is situated in the Sankheda Mewas.
2. The Chiefs of the State belong to the Parmar class of Rajputs.
3. The State came into relations with the British Government in A.D. 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar.
4. The present Chief is Chandrasinhji Jitsinhji. He was born on 7th February 1889 and succeeded to *guddi* on 16th November 1929. The Thakor has one son Sardarsinhji born on 6th October 1919.

5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.
6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

PANDU MEWAS.

1. The Pandu Mewas Estates border on the Mahi River. They are 24 in number and cover a frontage of 58 miles along the river's bank. The Pandu Mewas Estates form four groups, the Thakors of which are (1) Kolis, (2) Barias of mixed Koli and Rajput descent, (3) Rajputs and (4) one family of Mahomedans.

2. The Thakors of Sihora and Chhaliar enjoy restricted jurisdictional powers while the remaining are non-jurisdictional estates. The 22 non-jurisdictional estates are placed for administrative purposes under a Thanadar with headquarters at Pandu. They are under the control of the Deputy Political Agent and the Political Agent.

3. The following is a list of the Pandu Mewas Estates arranged according to the caste of their Thakois :—

Caste.	Estate.
(7) Kolis	1. Mevli (a). 2. Gotardi (a). 3. Kasla Paginu Muvada (a). 4. Moka Paginu Muvada (a). 5. Gothda (b). 6. Jesar (a). 7. Anghad (a).
(6) Barias—	
Parmar	1. Sihora (a).
Solanki	2. Amrapur (a).
Parmar	3. Kanoda (a).
Parmar	4. Varnolmal (b).
Parmar	5. Nahara (b).
Parmar	6. Jumkha (a).
(9) Rājputs—	
Solanki	1. Dhari (b).
Parmar and Maratha	2. Raika (a).
Solanki	3. Chhaliar (a).
Solanki	4. Vakhtapur (b).
Solanki	5. Rajpur (b).
Rathod	6. Itwad (b).
Rathod	7. Varnol Moti (a).
Rathod	8. Varnol Nani (a).
Waghela	9. Poicha (b).
(1) Mahomedan	1. Pandu (b).
(1) Hindu—	
Patidar	1. Dodka (Matadars), status not recognised.

NOTE.—Those marked (a) have the custom of primogeniture while those marked (b) sub-divide.

RAJPIPLA.

1. The Rajpipla State is a premier State in the Gujarat States Agency.

2. The Rulers of the State are Gohel Rajputs and are descended from the family which ruled at Perim in the thirteenth century.

3. In 1862, Maharana Gambhirsinhji received a sanad of adoption. In 1867 the Ruler was granted a permanent salute of 11 guns. In 1887 it was, on account of bad administration, found necessary to place the State under British administration. In 1897 Maharana Gambhirsinhji died and was succeeded by his son Maharaja Chhatrasinhji.

4. On the death of His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Chhatrasinhji, K.C.I.E., on the 26th September 1915, his eldest son Maharaj Kumar Shri Vijaysinhji, the present Maharaja, succeeded to the *gaddi* and was invested with full powers of the State on the 10th December 1915. His Highness was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, of which he holds the final diploma and medal. After completing the course at Rajkot he joined the Imperial

Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun. The honorary rank of Captain was conferred on him on the 14th October 1919. The permanent salute of the State was raised from 11 to 13 guns and the title of the Ruler from Raja to Maharaja on the 1st January 1921. He was created a K.C.S.I., on the 1st January 1925, and was granted the honorary rank of Major on the 8th September 1932.

5. The heir-apparent. Yuvraj Shri Rajendrasinhji, was born on the 30th March 1912.

6. The Maharaja has visited Europe several times since 1912.

7. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

SACHIN.

1. The Ruling family is of African descent. The State was taken under administration by Government in 1873 owing to the death of Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Mahomed Yakut Khan II and the minority of his son Nawab Sidi Abdul Kadir Mahomed Yakut Khan. The latter resigned his claims to the State in favour of his minor son Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Mahomed Yakut Khan III in 1886 and died in 1896. The State remained under administration until the 4th May 1907 when Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Mahomed Yakut Khan III was installed on the *gaddi* at the age of 20 years. In recognition of his services in the War he was granted a personal salute of 11 guns. He died on the 19th November 1930 and was succeeded by the present Ruler Nawab Sidi Muhammad Haider Muhammad Yakut Khan. He was born on the 11th September 1909 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 20th November 1930. His succession has been confirmed and recognised by Government. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

2. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

SANJELLI.

1. This State is ruled by a Chief belonging to the Songada Chohan Clan of Rajputs. The State was taken under administration on the death, on the 11th December 1901 of the late Thakor Pratapsinhji. The Thakor's eldest son and heir Kumar Ranjitsinhji (now deceased) having been declared ineligible, the succession of Kumar Pushmasinhji, the second son, was sanctioned. The State was handed over to Thakor Shri Pushpasinhji in January 1914, on his attaining majority.

2. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.

3. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

SANKHEDA MEWAS.

1. This is a cluster of petty estates on the banks of the Narbada River owned by Chiefs of Rajput extraction; some have retained their Rajput customs and caste, while others have embraced Islam. These retain many Hindu customs and are called Molesalams.

2. The Thakors of Mandwa, Vajiria, Gad, Uchad, Agar, Naswadi Shanor and Palasni exercise restricted jurisdictional powers. The Thakor of Bhilodia has restricted personal jurisdictional powers, while the remaining

estates are non-jurisdictional. The non-jurisdictional estates which are sixteen in number and the two petty jurisdictional estates of Bhilodia and Vannmala are placed for administrative purposes under a Thanadar with headquarters at Wadia. They are under the control of the Deputy Political Agent and the Political Agent.

3. The following is a list of estates arranged according to their sections :—

Caste.	Estate.
Chohan (7)	1. Mandwa (a). 2. Shanor (a). 3. Agar (a). 4. Sindhiapura (a). 5. Vannmala (a). 6. Alwa (a). 7. Gad Boriad (a).
Rathod (7)	1. Vajiria (a). 2. Chorangla (a). 3. Nangam (b). 4. Vasan Sevnda (a). 5. Bihora (a). 6. Dudhpur (a). 7. Vora (a).
Chavda (2)	1. Bhilodia (b). 2. Rampura (b).
Gori (3)	1. Jiral Kamsoli (b). 2. Chudesar (b). 3. Nalia (b).
Daima (4)	1. Vasau Virpur— First 2 shareholders (a). Other 5 shareholders (b). 2. Rengan (b). 3. Virampura (a). 4. Uchad (a).
Solanki (1)	1. Naswadi (a).
Parmar (1)	1. Palasni (a).
Padhiar (1)	1. Pantalavdi (b).

NOTE.—Those marked (a) have the custom of primogeniture while those marked (b) sub-divide.

SANT.

1. The Ruling family of this State are Parmar Rajputs of the Mahipayat branch. The present Ruler Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji Pratapsinhji was born on the 24th March 1881 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 31st August 1896. He was invested with full powers on the 10th May 1902. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

2. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Pravinsinhji was born on the 1st December 1907. He passed the Diploma examination of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and School Leaving examination of the Bombay University

and was the recipient of several medals and prizes. He went to England in 1929.

3. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

SHANOR.

1. The State is situated in the Sankheda Mewas.
2. The Chiefs of the State belong to the Khichi Chohan class of Rajputs.
3. The State came into relations with the British Government in A.D. 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar.
4. The present Chief is Prabhatsinhji Nahaisinhji. He was born on 13th December 1909 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 19th May 1927. He has one step-brother Udesinhji born on 19th December 1909.
5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.
6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

SIHORA.

1. The State is situated in the Pandu Mewas.
2. The Chiefs of the State belong to the Parmar class of Rajputs.
3. The State came into relations with the British Government in A.D. 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar.
4. The present Chief is Mansinhji Karansinhji. He was born on 4th November 1907 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 22nd August 1924. He was invested with the ruling powers of the State on 13th June 1928. He has two sons, Prethurajsinhji born on 22nd December 1929 and Surendrasinhji born on 7th August 1933.
5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.
6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

SURGANA.

1. The Ruler of the State is styled "the Deshmukh" or "the Chief of Surgana." The Chief Yashwantrao Prataprao died on 17th April 1936 and his eldest and only son Meherban Dhairvashil Rao Yeshwantrao Deshmukh, born on 28th October 1922, was recognised as his successor and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 17th April 1936. The State is under Agency management owing to the minority of the Deshmukh who is being educated at the Daly College, Indore.

2. The Deshmukh has full civil powers and restricted criminal powers. He receives a dress of honour every year from the British Government through the Political Agent, who presents it to him at a Darbar at Surgana.

UCHAD.

1. The State is situated in the Sankheda Mewas.
2. The Chiefs of the State were originally Solanki Rajputs but later on embraced Islam and are now classed as Molesalams.
3. The State came into relations with the British Government in A.D. 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar.
4. The present Chief is Mahomadmiya Jitamiya. He was born on the 15th June 1895 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 24th June 1915. He has one son Usmanmiya born on the 16th March 1926.
5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.
6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

UMJETA.

1. This State is situated in the extreme west on the banks of the Mahi River. It consists of two clusters of villages, one of five in the Kaira District and the other of nine in the Rewa Kantha Agency. Its origin dates partly from the close of the 15th and partly from the close of the 17th century. The State was originally included in the Mahi Kantha Settlement and was transferred to Rewa Kantha in 1827.
2. The Chiefs of this State are Padhiar Rajputs. The present Chief Himatsinhji Ramsinhji was born on 9th January 1917 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father Ramsinhji on 9th August 1929. He was invested with the powers of the State on 9th September 1936.
3. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.
4. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

VAJIRIA.

1. The State is situated in the Sankheda Mewas.
2. The Chiefs of the State were originally Rathod Rajputs but later on embraced Islam and are now classed as Molesalams.
3. The State came into relations with the British Government in A.D. 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar.
4. The present Chief is Kesharkhanji Kalubawa. He was born on 17th October 1876 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 3rd April 1881. He was invested with the ruling powers of the State on 9th October 1896. The Thakor has three sons, Sahebkhani born on 13th March 1902, Bapusaheb born on 1st December 1902 and Abdnl Hamidkhan born on 16th November 1906. His eldest son Sahebkhani has two sons Mahmadvkhani and Sikandarkhani.
5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.
6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

Serial No.	Name of State	Name, title, and religion of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census 1931).	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bhutan	His Highness Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Sri Sir Jigme Wangchuk, K. C. I. E., Maharaja of —. (Buddhist).	1906	August 1926	18,000	300,000 (by rough estimate).	Rs 3,50,000

BHUTAN.

1. Bhutan extends for a distance of approximately 190 miles east and west along the southern slopes of the central portion of the Himalayas between 89th and 92nd degrees of east longitude and for 90 miles north and south mostly between the 27th and 28th degrees of north latitude.

2. The country formerly belonged to a tribe called Tek-pa. About the middle of the 17th century some Tibetan soldiers were sent from Kham, the eastern province of Tibet, by orders of the Lhasa Government to look at the country. A fight ensued, the Tek-pas gave way and retreated to the plains with the exception of a few who remained in a menial capacity with the Bhutanese. The Kham-ba soldiers settled in the country and formed a colony without organisation or Government.

3. A travelling Lama, Shap-trung Lha-pa, who subsequently visited the country acquired such influence that he was eventually made ruler under the title of Dharma Raja. Afterwards he was driven out of the country by another Lama, who was not bound by vow of celibacy, called Dup-ngon, who became the Dharma Raja. Dup-ngon on his accession to the Dharma Rajaship separated from his family and took vows of celibacy. His descendants who are still distinguished as the clan of Chö-je, the chief family of Lamas in Bhutan, are exempted from all taxation and payment of revenue and are entitled to special marks of distinction in Bhutan. Dup-ngon before his death stated that, if his body were preserved, he would appear again and his body, to the present day, is kept in the fort of Punakha in a silver tomb. His incarnation reappeared at Lhasa three years after his death and was duly installed as the Dharma Raja. This Dharma Raja, considering that temporal and spiritual powers were incompatible, confined himself entirely to the latter and appointed a minister to wield the former, who by degrees became the temporal Ruler of Bhutan with the title of Deb Raja. The Dharma Rajas are no longer addressed as such, but as Shabdung Rimpoche. Apparently, this change took place on the election of the late Sir Ugyen Wangchuk as hereditary Maharaja of Bhutan in 1907. The last Shabdung Rimpoche died in November 1931, and no new incarnation of him has yet appeared.

4. Early in the 18th century the Bhutanese invaded Sikkim and held the country for five or six years and eventually annexed the Dumsong Fort and

Average annual ex- penditure (to the nearest thousand .	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces	SALUTE IN DOORS.		
	To Govern- ment.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs. Not known.	..	..	...	2,500 Infantry.	Not known		Nil		..	15	..	..

the tract of country which is now the Kalimpong Sub-Division of the Darjeeling District.

5. The British Government first came into contact with Bhutan in 1773, when an expedition was sent to relieve the Raja of Cooch Behar from Bhutanese encroachments. By a treaty of peace concluded in 1774, the Bhutanese agreed to pay a tribute of 5 Tanga horses to the British Government for the possession of the Chitchacotta province, to deliver up the Raja of Cooch Behar and never to make any incursions into British territory or molest the ryots in any way. From this time till 1826, when the British occupied Assam, there was little intercourse with Bhutan. After the occupation of Assam in consequence of a series of aggressions on British territory by the Bhutanese, the British Government decided to annex the Duars, or passes at the foot of the Bhutan hills. The seven Assam Duars, comprising about 1,600 square miles of country, were annexed in 1841 and a sum of Rs. 10,000 was paid annually to Bhutan as compensation.

6. Further trouble arose in 1863 and as a result Military operations followed and resulted in the defeat of the Bhutanese and the conclusion of the Treaty of 1865, under which the Bhutan Darbar formally ceded the eighteen Duars of Bengal and Assam; the British Government paying in return an annual subsidy, commencing at Rs. 25,000 and rising to Rs. 50,000 subject to good behaviour on the part of Bhutan.

7. In 1892, the delimitation of the old boundary between Jalpaiguri and Bhutan was brought to a satisfactory conclusion and relations of Government with Bhutan up to the present time have remained friendly. The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division was appointed Political Agent for Bhutan in January 1896.

8. The subsidy was formerly paid at Buxa to the representative of the Bhutan Darbar by the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri, but in 1904 it was paid at Phari in Tibet under the supervision of Colonel Younghusband, C.I.E. (now Sir Francis Younghusband, K.C.I.E.), the British Commissioner, Tibet Frontier Matters, instead of at Buxa. Since then it has been paid by the Political Officer in Sikkim. One Bhutanese resides as Agent at Buxa and another at Kalimpong in the Darjeeling district. Allowances are paid by the British Government to both these Agents.

9. The late Deb Raja, Pang San-gye Dor-je Yam-pe Lo-pen, a nominee of the Tongsa Penlop, died in December 1902 and was succeeded in 1904 by Cho-le Tul-ku, another nominee of the Tongsa Penlop.

10. During the latter part of 1903, the Tongsa Penlop was invited by the Government of Bengal to meet the Commissioner of Rajshahi. When correspondence was proceeding with him on the subject, the management of the political affairs of the Bhutan State was transferred to Colonel (now Sir Francis Younghusband), under the direct control of the Foreign Department of the Government of India. A friendly meeting took place at Phari, in Tibet between Colonel Younghusband and the Thun-bu Jong-pen, who was sent by the Tongsa Penlop, and the co-operation of the Bhutan Darbar was secured in making a survey of a direct route to the Chumbi Valley through Bhutan from India.

11. In 1904, Ugyen Wangchuk, the Tongsa Penlop, accompanied the British Mission to Lhasa. To mark the appreciation of the British Government of the friendly attitude of the Bhutanese, the King-Emperor was pleased to make the Tongsa Penlop, a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire and Mr. J. C. White, C.I.E., the then Political Officer in Sikkim, was, in consequence, deputed to Pnuklia in March 1905 to present to Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, the Insignia of the Order. Mr. White's Mission was accorded a most hospitable welcome. After the close of the Tibet Mission the political relations between the Government of India and the Bhutan Darbar were placed in the hands of the Political Officer in Sikkim.

12. In December 1905, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk visited Calcutta as the special representative of the Dharma and the Deb Rajas and was received by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India on the 27th December 1905, and His Excellency paid him a return visit on the 28th December 1905. A salute of 15 guns was fired in Sir Ugyen Wangchuk's honour. On the 2nd January 1906, he was received by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and His Royal Highness paid him a return visit on the 5th January 1906.

13. In 1907, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk was elected hereditary Maharaja of Bhutan and was installed on the *gaddi* on the 17th December 1907. Mr. White, the then Political Officer in Sikkim, was present. The Tongsa Penlop has not, however, obtained absolute power as the Paro Penlop and other leading feudal Chiefs still retain considerable powers. A salute of 15 guns was granted to the Maharaja in July 1911, as a hereditary distinction.

14. From December 1909 to February 1910 the late Political Officer, Sir Charles Bell, K.C.I.E., C.M.G., made an extended tour through Western Bhutan and negotiated the Treaty, by which the external relations of Bhutan were placed under the control of the British Government and the subsidy was increased from half a lakh of rupees annually to one lakh. Sir Charles Bell's Mission was received with the utmost cordiality by all classes of the population from the Maharaja downwards.

15. An extradition arrangement was concluded (1910) between Sikkim and Bhutan through the medium of the Political Officer and it is now possible to prevent bad characters from one country, taking refuge in the other.

16. In 1917, an excise arrangement was concluded with the Bhutan Government under which they undertook to remove all liquor shops within a ten-mile zone on the border between Bhutan and the districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Goalpara, Kamrup and Darrang: and, in return, were granted an annual compensation of a lakh of rupees for five years. This arrangement was extended for further terms of five years in 1924, 1929 and 1934.

17. The late Maharaja visited Delhi in December 1911 and tendered his homage to His Majesty the King-Emperor, who invested him with the Insignia of the K.C.S.I. during the Coronation Durbar held in December 1911. He was made a G.C.I.E., on the 1st January 1921, and Major F. M. Bailey, C.I.E., Political Officer in Sikkim, was deputed in July 1922 to present His Highness with the Insignia of the Order.

18. The late Maharaja died on the 21st August 1926 and was succeeded by his eldest son and heir, Jigme Wangchuk, as Maharaja of Bhutan, who was born in 1906.

The installation of Maharaja Jigme Wangchuk took place at Punaklia on the 14th March 1927 and was attended by Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Bailey, Political Officer in Sikkim. The Political Officer presented His Highness with the Insignia of the C.I.E., which had been conferred on him. The title of K.C.I.E. (hony.) was conferred on His Highness on 3rd June 1930, and he was presented with the insignia of the Order in February 1931 by Lieut.-Col. J. L. R. Weir, Political Officer in Sikkim, at Bhum-thang.

19. His Highness was married in 1923 and a son and heir was born on the 2nd May 1928.

The Maharaja has the following relations :—

- (a) One younger brother, Jigme Lhundup (Naku), born 1917.
- (b) One younger sister, Kunchog Wangmo, born 1914.
- (c) One half-sister Aji Fedon mother of Tsering Paljor, the present Paro Penlop (who is thus His Highness' nephew though a few years older than His Highness).

20. The trade of Bhutan with British India is as yet small and it is probable that a considerable quantity of such trade as there is escapes registration. The registered trade from 1911-12 is as follows :—

1911-12 to 1915-16	(Average)		Rs. 36,42,258
	Imports into Bhutan.	Exports to British India.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs.
1916-17 to 1924-25 (Average)	6,93,644	11,01,084	17,94,728
1926-27	3,96,000	5,26,428	9,22,428
1927-28	4,30,175	6,18,348	10,48,523
1928-29	4,65,763	6,52,540	11,18,303
1929-30	4,81,315	7,28,203	12,09,518
1930-31	5,25,218	7,78,635	13,03,853
1931-32	3,56,778	6,95,430	10,52,208
1932-33	5,45,419	8,13,928	13,59,347
1933-34	4,50,810	8,25,747	12,76,557
1934-35	5,38,413	8,75,620	14,14,033
1935-36	4,33,953	8,58,549	12,92,502
1936-37	5,66,757	9,47,829	15,14,586

21. The attitude of the Bhutan Darbar when the European war broke out was one of loyal devotion towards the British Government. His late Highness the Maharaja gave a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Indian War Relief Fund and also placed the whole resources of Bhutan at the service of Government.

22. Education on European lines has been introduced in Bhutan since 1914. A few boys passed Matriculation Examination in 1924 and they are being trained technically in different lines for work in the State.

23. His Highness keeps an Agent at Kalimpong, Deb-Zinpon Raja Sonam Tobgye Dorji, who is also Assistant to the Political Officer, Sikkim, for Bhutanese affairs and is married to the sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Sikkim.

24. In December 1934, the Maharaja accompanied by the Maharam visited Calcutta and was received by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 12th December 1934. His Excellency paid him a return visit on the same day. After the conclusion of the official visit to Calcutta the Maharaja visited Buddhist shrines at Buddh Gaya and Sarnath and then returned to Bhutan.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population. (Census Report 1931).	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bhopal.	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Hukhtar-ul-Mulk Iskandar Saadat Nawab Haji Sir Muhammad Hamidullah Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.F., C.V.O., F.A., Nawab of — (Afghan).	9th September 1894.	17th May 1926.	6,924	729,955	Rs. 80,00,000†
2	Dewas (Senior Branch).	His Highness Maharaja Shrimant Vikramaditya Rao Puar, Nanasaheb B. A., Maharaja of — (Maratha Puar.)	4th April 1910	22nd December 1937.	449	83,321	6,50,000
3	Dewas (Junior Branch).	His Highness Maharaja Sadashivrao Khase Sahib Puar, Maharaja of — (Maratha Puar.)	12th July 1887.	1th February 1934.	419	70,513	6,83,000
4	Khichlupur.	* Raja Rao Bahadur Sir Durjan Singh, K.C.I.F., Raja of — (Khichi Rajput)	26th August 1897.	19th January 1908.	213	45,587	2,92,000
5	Kurwal.	Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan, Nawab of — (Pathan).	1st December 1901.	2nd October 1908.	142	22,076	2,42,000
6	Makrai.	Raja Todar Shah, Hothiya Rai, Raja of — (Raj Gond.)	20th March 1908.	17th Apr 1929.	155	15,510	1,13,000
7	Muhammadgarh.	Nawab Muhammad Siddiq Quli Khan, Nawab of — (Pathan).	26th December 1890	1st February 1910.	29	2,058	10,000
8	Narslugarh.	His Highness Raja Vikram Singh, Raja of — (Umat Rajput).	21st September 1909.	23rd April 1924.	734	113,873	7,42,000
9	Pathari.	Nawab Muhammad Abdul Rahim Khan, O.B.I., Nawab of — (Pathan).	1872 . .	31st July 1913	30	2,040	55,000
10	Rajgarh.	His Highness Raja Vikramaditya Singh, Raja of — (Umat Rajput).	18th December 1936.	18th December 1936.	962	134,891	10,79,000

* Both Raja and Rao Bahadur are hereditary titles.

† This figure includes the revenue of Jagirdars.

BHOPAL.

1. Bhopal is the principal Muhammadan State in Central India and ranks next in importance to Hyderabad among the Muhammadan States in India. The ruling family was founded by Dost Muhammad, an Afghan of the Mirazi Khel clan who came to Delhi during the first years of Bahadur Shah's reign (1708) in search of employment. In 1709 he obtained a lease of the Berasia Pargana in Malwa. He was nominated Superintendent of the district of Berasia, and took advantage of the revolutions which followed the death of the Emperor to establish his independent authority in Bhopal and the neighbouring country. He died about 1740 A.D. and was

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES						Police Forces.	SALDUE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STAFFS' FORCES.			General.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.				
0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
59 74,000	1,61,290-5-0					36	.	1,022	1,325	19	..	21
5,37,000	14,237-4-7	(a) 4,176			29 (Lancers)	56 Infantry, 14 Artillery.		.	157	15		..
6,04,000	14,237-4-7	(c) 4,165	..	.	30	113 Infantry, 23 Artillery.		.	135	15		.
2,24,000	11,134-3-6	*867	8	85		..	..		71	9		.
2,38,000	.	220					..		90			..
1,07,000	..	.	.	.		.	..	.	34		..	..
10,000			.		8	25			20			
7,34,000	.	(a) 42,760/1/3	39	103		100	.		212	11		
44,000	.	..	.	.	5	30			32			.
10,62,000	..	(b) 62,621	40	177	..	80	.	.	225	11	.	.

* To Kotah.

(a) To Indore.

(b) To Gwalior and Jhalawar.

(c) To Rajgarh, Narsingarh and Piploda.

succeeded by his legitimate minor son. Sultan Muhammad Khan; but the latter was compelled to abdicate in favour of Yar Muhammad, an elder but illegitimate son, whose cause was espoused by the Nizam. Yar Muhammad Khan had four sons, by the eldest of whom Faiz Muhammad Khan, he was succeeded.

2. At this time Peshwa Baji Rao, while returning from Delhi, demanded in the name of the Emperor the restoration of the territories usurped by the Pathans of Bhopal, and the Nawab was compelled by treaty to relinquish all his possessions in Malwa except a few towns, being confirmed by the Peshwa in his remaining possessions in Gondwana.

3. Yasin Muhammad succeeded his brother Faiz Muhammad Khan, and was succeeded by his brother, Hayat Muhammad Khan.

4. Towards the close of the eighteenth century, the Bhopal territories were overrun by plundering bands of Pindaries and were also invaded by Raghuji Bhonsla, Raja of Nagpur. At this time Wazir Muhammad, son of the Nawab's cousin, Sharif Muhammad Khan, who, when a mere youth, had fled from Bhopal after an unsuccessful rebellion against the power of the minister, returned to Bhopal as a soldier of fortune. He was the means of saving his country from destruction by the Marathas, and he became the founder of the branch of the Bhopal family which has since ruled in the State.

5. Towards the close of 1813 Bhopal was besieged by the united armies of the Maharaja Scindia and Raghuji Bhonsla; but Wazir Muhammad made a gallant defence during a siege of eight months and the Marathas were compelled to retire unsuccessful.

6. Wazir Muhammad died in 1816 and was succeeded by his second son, Nazar Muhammad, who was married to Kudsia Begam, daughter of Ghans Muhammad.

7. At the commencement of the Pindari war in 1817, the British Government formed a close alliance with Bhopal which Nazar Muhammad gladly accepted. A formal treaty was concluded in 1818, by which the State was guaranteed. Nazar Muhammad agreed to furnish a contingent and he received five districts in Malwa as a reward for his services.

8. Nazar Muhammad Khan was accidentally killed by his brother-in-law Faujdar Khan. He left one daughter, the Sikandar Begam, who was married to Jehangir Muhammad Khan. Nawab Jehangir Muhammad Khan died in 1844, leaving one daughter, Shah Jahan Begam, as the lawful successor to the *masnad* of Bhopal.

9. Shah Jahan Begam voluntarily resigned her right to rule during her mother's life-time, and accordingly Sikandar Begam was proclaimed Ruler of Bhopal in 1859. Sikandar Begum was always steadfastly attached to the British Government. For her services during the mutiny of 1857, she received in 1860 a grant of the *pergana* of Berasia and the G.C.S.I. in the following year.

10. In 1862 the Government of India granted a Sanad guaranteeing the succession to the State according to Muhammadan law, in the event of the failure of natural heirs.

11. Sikandar Begam died in 1868 and Shah Jahan Begam then assumed the administration. At her request her daughter, Sultan Jahan Begam, was expressly recognised by the British Government as her heir.

12. In 1877 the Imperial Order of the Crown of India was conferred on Her Highness Shah Jahan Begam.

13. On the occasion of Lord Lansdowne's visit to Bhopal in 1891, Her Highness the Begam and her successors were exempted from the obligation to present nazars at interviews with the Viceroy.

14. Nawab Shah Jahan Begam died in June 1901 and Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam was immediately recognised by the Government of India as Ruler of Bhopal in succession to her mother.

15. Sultan Jahan Begam married in 1874 Mian Ahmad Ali Khan, known as Sultan Dulha, who died in January 1902.

16. Her Highness was made a G.C.I.E. in June 1904 and a G.C.S.I. in January 1910. For services in connection with the War Her Highness was made a G.B.E. on the 1st January 1918.

17. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales invested Her Highness with the insignia of G.C.I.E. during his visit to Indore in November 1905. Her Highness was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at Indore in November 1905, and was also among the Princes assembled to meet His Excellency the Viceroy at Agra in January 1907.

18. His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor of India conferred on Her Highness the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911 at which Her Highness was present. His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Hardinge) visited Bhopal in December 1912. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited Bhopal on the 4th February 1922 and was received by Her Highness the Begam at the Railway Station with full ceremonials. His Royal Highness was also the guest of the late Nawab Sir Muhammad Nasrulla Khan in his house at Kachinaria for big game shooting. His Royal Highness left Bhopal on the 7th February 1922. His Excellency the Viceroy visited Bhopal in February 1923, March 1927, and March 1933.

19. The Begam's eldest son, the late Nawab Sir Muhammad Nasrulla Khan was born in 1876 and received the honorary rank of Major in the Army on the 14th June 1912. On the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the War he was granted the honorary rank of Colonel in the Army and was appointed Colonel of the 9th Bhopal Infantry (now the 4-16th Punjab Regiment). He was made a K.C.S.I. in June 1920. He died on the 3rd September 1924. He left two sons of whom the elder, Muhammad Habibullah Khan, was born in December 1903 and the second, Muhammad Rafiqullah Khan, in 1909. Muhammad Habibullah Khan died in 1930.

20. Her second son the late Nawab Obaidullah Khan was appointed as an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy in December 1906 and received the honorary rank of Captain in the Army in January 1909, that of Major on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911 and that of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 24th October 1921. He was made a C.S.I. in June 1912. On the 1st January 1918, for services in connection with the War, he was re-appointed as an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy. He died on the 24th March 1924. He left two sons Captain Nawabzada Saiduzzafar Khan and Captain Nawabzada Rashiduzzafar Khan, the elder of whom was born in 1907.

21. In the summer of 1911 Her Highness the Begam accompanied by her two younger sons, paid a visit to England and attended the Coronation of His Majesty King George V; and, after making an extended tour in Europe, returned to India *via* Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt.

22. In September 1925, Her Highness the Begam accompanied by her surviving son Nawabzada Hamidulla Khan, his wife, and three daughters and by the sons of the late Nawab Obaidullah Khan proceeded to England. They returned to India in June 1926.

23. In 1926 the Government of India, as the result of a representation from Her Highness the Begam, decided that her surviving son, Nawabzada Hamidulla Khan, should be recognised as her heir to the exclusion of the sons of her elder deceased sons. On the 17th May 1926 Her Highness the Begam voluntarily abdicated and Nawabzada Hamidullah Khan accordingly became the ruler. His succession was formally recognised by a Kharita from His Excellency the Viceroy, dated the 29th June 1926. His Highness has received an assurance from the Government of India that he will be succeeded by an heir of his body, that a son takes precedence of all daughters, that among sons the eldest succeeds, and that among daughters too the eldest succeeds.

24. The present ruler was born on the 9th September 1894. He received his earlier education at Bhopal and subsequently joined the M.A.O. College, Aligarh. After taking his B.A. degree he was appointed Chief Secretary to Her Highness the Begam. He married in 1905 the daughter of Shahzada Humayun, a great grandson of Shah Shuja, a Shahzada Khel who was exiled from Afghanistan, and became domiciled in India. In recognition of services rendered in connection with the Great War the Nawab was made a C.S.I. in January 1921 and on the 17th March 1922 he was made a Commander of the Royal Victorian Order on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to India. He was gazetted an Honorary A.D.C. to the Viceroy on the 4th July 1922 and was made an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Army in March 1927. As member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal proceeded to England in September 1928 to place certain matters before the Indian States Committee. He returned in November 1928. His Highness has three daughters, of whom the eldest Nawabzadi Gauhar-i-Taj Abida Sultan Begam was born on the 28th August 1913. She was married to Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan of Kurwai State on the 18th June 1926. The present ruler was made a G.C.I.E. in June 1929 and a G.C.S.I. in June 1932.

DEWAS (SENIOR AND JUNIOR BRANCHES).

1. The founders of the States were two brothers of the Puar (Parmar) Rajput tribe. Tukoji Rao and Jiwaji Rao (cousins of Uadji Rao, the first Chief of the Dhar house), who came to Malwa about 1730 A.D., with Peshwa Baji Rao I, and received, under the general distribution of the country that was then made, the Parganas of Dewas, Sarangpur, Alote, Gadgucha, Ringnode and Bagode, and shares in several other Parganas. The Puars who by inter-marriage with Marathas have lost their position as Rajputs, hold the highest rank among the Marathas. The two brothers divided the land granted to them between themselves, thus constituting the Senior and Junior Branches of the State. For a long time the affairs of both branches were administered jointly through one Minister

2. In 1841, however, the joint management ceased, and the two branches became separate in all respects.

3. The twin States entered into direct treaty relations with the British Government by the Treaty of 1818. The Rulers of both branches are generally speaking equal in rank, power and authority. The two branches each pay to the British Government Rs. 16,800 Hali (equal to Rs. 14,237-4-7 British) annually for the maintenance of a military contingent.

4. In 1862 the Rulers of Dewas received sanads granting them the right of adoption.

SENIOR BRANCH.

1. Raja Tukoji Rao II was succeeded by Rukmangad Rao, who adopted Krishnaji Rao II who died in October 1899, and was succeeded by Kesho Rao Bapu Sahib, the elder son of his elder brother. Kesho Rao was installed with the title of Tukoji Rao III. Maharaja Tukoji Rao III attended the Coronation Darbar at Delhi in December 1911 on which occasion he was made a K.C.S.I. He died in December 1937 and was succeeded by his only son, Shrimant Vikramsinha Rao Puar Nanasahib Maharaj B.A. His Highness was born on the 4th April 1910 and was educated privately at Dewar and later on at Rajaram College, Kolhapur, from where he graduated in 1932. His Highness was married to the elder daughter of Shrimant Ramrao Daffe, the late Chief of Jath. in December 1926 and has a son, Shrimant Yuvraj Krishnaji Rao Abasahib Maharaj. and two daughters.

2. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

3. On the 1st January 1918, for services in connection with the War, the title of Maharaja was conferred upon Maharaja Tukoji Rao III as a hereditary distinction.

JUNIOR BRANCH.

1. The late Maharaja of Dewas, Junior Branch, was His Highness Malhar Rao Baba Sahib Puar. He succeeded his uncle, Narayan Rao Dada Sahib Puar, by adoption, and was educated at the Daly College, Indore.

2. The late Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. He received the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the first class on the 14th June 1912, and was made a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1917.

3. On the 1st January 1918, for services in connection with the War, the title of Maharaja was conferred upon the late Ruler as a hereditary distinction.

4. His Highness Malhar Rao Baba Sahib Puar, K.C.S.I., died on the 4th February 1934 and was succeeded by his stepbrother His Highness Maharaja Sadashiv Rao Khare Sahib Puar, who was born on the 12th July 1887.

5. His Highness was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and at the Mayo College, Ajmer. Later he joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun, and finally in the year 1908 sailed for England where he passed the London Matriculation and entered Lincoln's Inn to read for the Bar. He was unable to complete his legal studies, as developments in the State resulted in his immediate recall and appointment as Dewan.

6. Subsequently he joined the Gwalior Government as Home Member and held that post until he succeeded to the *gaddi* of the Dewas State (Junior Branch).

7. His Highness has a son, Shrimant Yuvaraj Yeshwant Rao Bhansabheb Puar, and two daughters.

8. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

KHILCHIPUR.

1. The Khilchipur branch of the Khichi clan of Rajputs was founded by Ugra Sen in the year 1544. The head of the family accorded allegiance to the Maratha rulers, and became tributary to Maharaja Scindia in the year 1793. In 1819 the British Government at the instance of the Gwalior Darbar decided the succession of Sher Singh.

2. The present Ruler Raja Rao Bahadur Durjan Sal Singh, succeeded as a minor in January 1908. He was educated at the Daly College and after going through a course of administrative training in the Central Provinces was invested with ruling powers on the 23rd February 1918. In 1916 he married a daughter of the Raja of Sailana and has a son and heir born on the 6th March 1918, Kmrwar Yashodhar Singh, who was married to the sister of the present Maharaja of Orchha in 1937.

3. The title of "Rao Bahadur" was conferred on the Chief of Khilchipur in April 1873 as a hereditary distinction. The title of "Raja" was similarly conferred in June 1928. His Highness was awarded the K.C.I.B. in 1937.

4. The State pays a tribute of Bundi Rs. 13,500, equivalent to Rs. 11,134-3-6 in British currency. Originally payable to the Gwalior Darbar it was assigned by them to the British Government. The late Ruler was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

5. Raja Rao Bahadur Durjan Sal Singh was invited to the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911 but his attendance was excused for financial reasons. In July 1918 the present Ruler was formally received by His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Chelmsford) at Bhopal. He visited Indore to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at the Daly College, for the reception of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Central India on the 2nd February 1922. Raja Rao Bahadur Durjan Sal Singh also visited Indore in July 1928 to meet His Excellency the Viceroy.

6. The Chief has been granted [by the Government of India], subject to certain conditions, hereditary power to dispose of trials of all classes of criminal offences committed within the State.

KURWAI.

1. The State was founded by an Afghan named Mohammad Diler Khan of the Feroz Khel clan. He first entered the service of the Raja of Datia and afterwards, about 1726 A.D., that of the Raja of Basoda. On the death of the Chief of Karwai, he seized the State.

2. Kurwai, during the decline of the Moghul Empire, obtained power and dominion equal if not superior in extent to that of Bhopal; but in the Maratha period it rapidly declined although it has always remained independent the assistance rendered by the Chief to Colonel Goddard in 1778 specially marking it out as an object of Maratha persecution. In 1818 the Chief applied to the British authorities for protection against the oppression of the Maharaja Scindia's local officials in the neighbouring districts and it was arranged that he should remain in the undisturbed possession of his territory. In 1885 the then Nawab was granted a personal salute of 9 guns as an acknowledgment of the just and approved administration of his State.

3. Owing to its heavy indebtedness the State was taken under management on behalf of Nawab Munawar Ali Khan in 1896. Nawab Munawar Ali Khan died in 1896, his younger brother, Yakub Ali Khan, succeeded to the State and married his brother's widow in 1897. Yakub Ali Khan died in October 1906 and was succeeded by his son, Sarwar Ali Khan, who was born in December 1901. The Nawab was educated at the Daly College, Indore, till it was converted into the Training School for Indian Cadets in August 1918 when he joined the Mayo College, Ajmer. He was selected for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, at the entrance examination of April 1919 and at the same time passed the Diploma Examination of the Chief Colleges. He left for England in August 1919. He was at Sandhurst for 2 years and on passing out, obtained the King's Commission in September 1921, when he returned to India, and was attached to the Worcestershire Regiment. He resigned his Commission in 1922. The Nawab visited Indore to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at the Daly College for the reception of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Central India, on the 2nd February 1922. During the Minority of the Nawab the State was managed by a Superintendent under the direct orders of the Political Agent in Bhopal. Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan was formally invested with ruling powers on 9th April 1923. On the 18th June 1926, the Nawab married the eldest daughter of His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal. He has one son born on the 29th March 1934. He married a daughter of the Nawab of Wai in 1937.

4. The State pays Rs. 21/-15-3, Government currency a year as *tanka* to the Thakur of Agra Barkhera.

MAKRAI.

1. This petty State struggled with varied fortune against the Peshwa, Scindia and the Pindaris, and was eventually taken under British protection. In 1858 the Chief was placed under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad (in which district the State lies) as Political Agent. The State was subsequently placed within the charge of the Political Agent, Central Provinces States. Since 1st April 1933 it has been transferred to the Central India Agency.

2. Raja Hathiya Rai Chhatrasal Shah, who succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 16th October 1911, on the death of his father Raja Hathiya Rai Lachu Shah died childless on the 30th October 1918. Before his death he adopted Kuar Drigpal Shah, his cousin, a minor and the latter was accordingly installed on the *gaddi*. He was born on the 24th September 1904, and was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur.

3. During his minority the State was managed by Rani Bhup Kunwar as Regent with a Council of nine members. Raja Drigpal Shah Hathiya Rai was invested with full powers as Ruling Chief by His Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces at a Durbar held at Pachmarhi on the 20th October 1925. The Chief died of pneumonia on the 17th April 1929, without leaving any issue. Lal Todar Shah, a relative of the Chief, has been recognised by Government as successor to the *gaddi*. The Chief has three sons. The eldest Devi Shah was born on 4th August 1931. He was invested with the powers of a Ruling Chief by the Political Agent of the Central Provinces at a Durbar held at Makri on the 23rd April 1932 but the State is under financial control for the present. Rai Sahib Motiram Mujmir, a Tashildar of the Central Provinces, is Diwan of the State.

MULHAMMADGARH.

1. The State was originally part of Kurwai, and was given as a portion to a younger son of the Chief in 1753. It pays no tribute to any State and is directly dependent on the British Government.

2. The administration of the State was made over to Nawab Siddiq Quli Khan on the 15th November 1912. The Nawab visited Indore to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and was present, as a spectator, at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at the Daly College for the reception of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Central India, on the 2nd February 1922. He is of unsound mind and the State is now under the management of the Political Agent in Bhopal.

3. The Nawab has two daughters from the Senior Begam and one son born in 1929 by the Junior Begam.

NARSINGARH.

1. In the fourteenth Century the Umats, a branch of the Parmar clan of Rajputs, made their way into Malwa under Sarangsen who subsequently acquired land between the Sind and the Parbati rivers and obtained the

title of Rawat. During the reign of Udaji his younger brother, Dudaji, held the office of Diwan and in 1681 a division of territory was effected between the then Rawat, Mohan Singh and his Diwan, Parasram, third in descent from Dudaji. Parasram thus became the founder of a separate State known as "Narsingarh".

2. In 1819 Cham Singh succeeded his father, Sobhag Singh, who was fifth in descent from Parasram and had become imbecile. Owing to a difference with the Political Agent at Sehore, he attacked the British forces near that place and was killed in the engagement. Sobhag Singh meanwhile recovered his sanity and was again entrusted with the rule as Chief of Narsingarh. After his death in 1827, Cham Singh's widow adopted Hanwant Singh, who died in March 1873, when his grandson, Partap Singh, was recognised as his successor. On this occasion the Maharaja Holkar demanded succession *nazarana*, but his claim was not admitted by Government.

3. Partap Singh died without issue in April 1890 and was succeeded by his uncle Mahtab Singh. Mahtab Singh died in November 1895.

4. The next Ruler was Arjun Singh, a cousin of the former Chief. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and then at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and also received training for a year in the Imperial Cadet Corps. In May 1907 he married a daughter of the Raja of Sailana. He was invested with ruling powers in March 1909, and was made a K.C.I.E. on the 3rd June 1916.

5. The hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred on the Ruler and his heirs in May 1872, and the Raja was addressed by the Viceroy for the first time in 1911, when His Excellency invited His late Highness to the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, at which he was present. In consequence of continued illness the late Raja constituted a Council of Regency to administer the State, the Rani of Narsingarh being Regent and the Political Agent in Bhopal President. His Highness Raja Sir Arjun Singh died on the 22nd April 1924, and was succeeded by his son, Raja Vikram Singh, who was born on the 21st September 1909. During his minority, the State continued to be administered by the Council of Regency, with Her Highness Rani Shiv Kunwar, as Regent. His Highness Raja Vikram Singh was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and the Mayo College, Ajmer. He also spent a year in Bangalore where he received administrative training under the Mysore Government. In July 1928 he paid a visit to England, Scotland and France. He married in June 1929 a daughter of the heir-apparent of the Cutch State. He was invested with full ruling powers on the 7th October 1929. On his assumption of powers the Council of Regency was replaced by the State Council composed of 3 members one of whom is a Jagirdar of the State with His Highness the Raja as President and the Dewan as Vice-President. In 1933 His Highness paid a second visit to Europe which lasted for more than six months.

6. Her Highness the Rani Regent was appointed Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire on the 3rd June 1924.

7. His Highness' eldest sister was married to the heir-apparent of His Highness the Maharawal of Jaisalmer on the 23rd June 1926, his second sister was married on January 31, 1932, to the heir-apparent of the Raja Rana of Jubbal, Simla Hill States, and the youngest was married on February 18, 1929, to Maharaj Sumner Singh of Indergarh (Kotah State).

8. Narsingarh pays a tribute of Rs. 85,000 Salim Shahi to the Maharaja Holkar.

9. The Chief receives a *tanka* of Hali Rs. 1,200 from the Maharaja Scindia and an annual sum of Rs. 4,101 Bhopali and Rs. 1,001 Hali jointly from Dewas Senior and Junior (Rs. 2,053-10-0 British Indian Currency from each State).

10. In 1921 the Ruler of Narsingarh was granted, subject to certain conditions, hereditary enhanced criminal powers to dispose of trials of all classes of criminal offences committed within the State by the subjects of the State or others.

PATHARI.

1. The Nawab of Pathari is a descendant of Dost Muhammad, the founder of the Bhopal family. He formerly held certain villages in the district of Rahatgarh, of which he was deprived by the Maharaja Scindia but the estate was subsequently restored to Hyder Muhammad Khan through the mediation of the British Government. Nawab Abdul Karim Khan died on the 30th July 1913 and was succeeded by his son Muhammad Abdul Rahim Khan, the present Nawab. He was appointed an O.B.E. in June 1919. He has seven sons, the eldest of whom, Mian Shareh Muhammad Khan, was born in 1906. The estate pays no tribute to any State. The Nawab visited Indore to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and was present as a spectator at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at the Daly College, for the reception of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Central India, on the 2nd February 1922.

RAJGARH.

1. The Rulers of Rajgarh are Umats, a Branch of the Parmar clan of Rajputs. Their ruling career starts with Umarsi from Umankot in Sind. In the 14th century the Umats under Sarangsen made their way into Malwa and subsequently he acquired land between the Sind and Parbati rivers and obtain the title of Rawat. In the 17th century during the reign of Udaji, his younger brother Dudaji held the office of Dewan. In 1681 a division of territory was effected between Rawat Mohan Singh and Dewan Paras Ram.

2. On the Maratha conquest of Malwa in the 18th century the Umats were compelled to submit in common with other States and the Rawat became tributary to the Maharaja Scindia.

3. In 1818 the Raja of Rajgarh was Nawal Singh who succeeded to the *gaddi* after the assassination of his brother. On the establishment of the British authority in Central India, the mediation of the British Government

was exercised to effect an arrangement for the payment of the tribute due to the Maharaja Scindia. Another agreement was mediated between the Rawat and the Puars of Dewas under which the Raja receives an annual sum of Rupees 4,101 Bhopali and Rs. 1,001 Hali jointly from Dewas Senior and Junior (Rs. 2,053-10-0 British Indian Currency from each State).

4. In 1831 Rawat Nawal Singh died and was succeeded by his son Moti Singh. He attended the Durbar held by Lord William Bentinck at Saugor in 1832. In 1871, Moti Singh openly announced his conversion to the Muhammadan religion and took the name of Muhammad Abdul Waseh Khan. He received the title of "Nawab" from the British Government in 1872, and died in October 1880. He was succeeded by his son Bakhtawar Singh, who died in November 1882, and was succeeded by his son Balbahadur Singh, Balbahadur Singh died in January 1902 and was succeeded by his uncle Bane Singh. Raja Bane Singh was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905 and also at the Coronation Darbars held at Delhi in January 1903 and in the December 1911. On his death in January 1916 the *gaddi* passed to his son Birendra Singh, born in 1892 and educated at the Daly College, Indore. He was married to the daughter of a Jagirdar of Sand Khankra (Palitana State, Kathiawar) in 1916, to the daughter of the Thakur of Garha in 1920 to a grand daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsheer Jang Bahadur, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Prime Minister of Nepal in 1926, and to the daughter of the Thakur of Dhatraoda (Indore State) in 1929. He was made a K.C.I.E. on 1st January 1918. He visited Indore to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and was present at the Darbar held by His Royal Highness at the Daly College for the reception of Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Central India on 2nd February 1922. On 27th February 1920 a sanad was granted by the Government of India conferring upon him full powers in criminal cases as enjoyed by his father Raja Bane Singh. His Highness Raja Sir Birendra Singh, K.C.I.E., died on 26th October 1936. His posthumous son His Highness Raja Bikramaditya Singh born on 18th December 1936 has succeeded him. During his minority the administration of the State is conducted under the supervision of the Political Agent in Bhopal by a council with Rao Bahadur Thakur Devi Singh, a lent Government officer of the Central India Agency, as its President. Two of His Highness' sisters were married in 1937, one to heir-apparent of Sailana and the other to the heir-apparent of Kathiawara State.

5. On 1st January 1886 the hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred on the Chief and the Raja was addressed by the Viceroy for the first time on the occasion of Her late Majesty's Jubilee, 1887.

6. The Raja pays a tribute of 85,172 Chandori rupees to the Maharaja Scindia and also Kotah rupees 1,050 to the Jhalawar Chief. He receives from the Maharaja Scindia Hali rupees 3,187 annually.

7. The Chief and his successors have been granted powers by the Government of India subject to certain conditions, to dispose of trials of all classes of criminal offences committed within the State.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of Birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census Report 1931).	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Ajalgarh .	His Highness Maharaja Sawal Bhupal Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of — (Bundela Rajput).	13th November 1866.	7th June 1919	892	85,895	3,34,000
2	Alipura .	Rao Raghuraj Singh, Rao of — (Parhar Rajput).	3rd March 1901.	14th November 1934.	72	15,310	10,000
3	Banka Pahar .	Diwan Baldeo Singh, Jagirdar of — (Bundela Rajput).	3rd October 1883.	4th June 1915	5	1,310	6,000
4	Banaj . (Kadana)	His Highness Ayaz-ul-Umara Htikhar-ud-Daulah Imad-ul-Mulk, Sahib-i-Jai Mirza Sardar Nawab Muhammad Husayn-ul-Mulk Khan, Sardar Jang, Nawab of — (Pathan).	7th February 1896.	28th October 1911.	121	19,152	1,50,000
5	Baranadha (Pathar- Kachhar).	Raja Ram Pratap Singh, Raja of — (Rajput— Raghurani).	11th January 1909.	8th April 1933	218	16,071	53,000
6	Beri .	Rao Lokendra Singh, Rao of — (Ponwar Rajput).	20th August 1891.	8th June 1904	32	4,200	32,000
7	Bhainsaunda .	Chamba Govind Pareed, Jagirdar of — (Brahman—Nijhoti).	1st December 1884.	4th November 1910.	32	4,267	17,000
8	Bihat .	Rao Bir Singh Ju Deo, Rao of — (Bundela Rajput).	16th May 1902.	25th January 1908.	10	4,505	28,000
9	Bijaur .	His Highness Maharaja Sawal Sir Sawant Singh Bahadur, M.C.I.F., Maharaja of — (Bundela Rajput).	25th November 1872.	26th June 1900.	923	115,852	3,24,000
10	Bijar .	Diwan Himmat Singh, Jagirdar of — (Bundela Rajput).	8th November 1804.	23rd April 1909.	8	1,507	11,000
11	Charkhari .	His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of — (Bundela Rajput).	29th December 1903.	6th October 1920.	880	120,351	6,30,000
12	Chhatarpur .	His Highness Maharaja Bhawan Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of — (Ponwar Rajput).	16th August 1921.	5th April 1932.	1,130	161,267	7,55,000
13	Datta .	Lieut Colonel His Highness Maharaja Lakendra Sir Govind Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (Bundela Rajput).	21st June 1886.	5th August 1907.	912	159,894	12,66,000
14	Dhurwal .	Diwan Jugai Pershad Singh, Jagirdar of — (Bundela Rajput).	6th August 1806.	10th November 1910	15	2,030	16,000

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
3,11,000	7,013-12-0	..	..	..	10	212	..	..	55	11	..	..
89,000	..	..	6	52	..	150	..	..	54	..	..	..
6,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
1,50,000	..	..	..	..	4	59	..	..	61	11	..	..
52,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	9	..	..
33,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..
16,000	..	*111	..	..	3	36	..	..	20	..	..	..
26,000	1,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
3,34,000	..	..	..	..	16	103	..	..	34	11	..	..
11,000	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	6	..	..	..
5,93,000	8,563-9-6	..	45	186	..	71	..	..	437	11	..	..
6,68,000	..	..	11	164	10 cyclists.	..	..	..	675	11	..	..
13,66,000	..	†10,000	80	1,154	..	..	..	236	247	15	..	..
13,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..

*To Pahnra.

†To Gwallior.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census Report 1931).	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	Garrhul .	Diwan Bahadur Chandrabhan Singh, Jagirdar of -- (<i>Bundela Rajput</i>).	2nd April 1883.	14th October 1884.	30	4,005	Rs 36,000
16	Gaulhar .	Pandit Avadhendra Pratap Singh, Jagirdar of -- (<i>Brahman Jujhotia</i>).	1902 . .	31st January 1933.	71	0,713	53,000
17	Jaso . .	Diwan Rani Pratap Singh, Diwan of -- (<i>Bundela Rajput</i>).	7th March 1910	30th November 1918.	72	7,823	30,000
18	Jigni . .	Rao Bhupendra Vijay Singh, Rao of -- (<i>Bundela Rajput</i>).	13th July 1916.	8th January 1934.	18	3,652	17,000
19	Kamta Rajaula.	Rao Radha Krishna, Rao of -- (<i>Kayastha</i>).	August 1891	27th October 1928.	15	1,114	0,000
20	Kothi . .	* Raja Bahadur Kausheendra Pratap Bahadur Singh, Raja of -- (<i>Baghel-Rajput</i>).	19th December 1912.	30th March 1935.	169	21,421	70,000
21	Lugasi . .	Diwan Bhupal Singh, Jagirdar of -- (<i>Bundela Rajput</i>).	31st October 1916.	1st December 1917.	45	6,102	31,000
22	Mallhar . .	Raja Sir Brijnath Singh, K.C.I.E., Raja of -- (<i>Kachhwaha-Rajput</i>).	22nd February 1896.	16th December 1911.	407	68,991	4,08,000
23	Nagod (Unchihara).	Raja Mahendra Singh, Raja of -- (<i>Parihar-Rajput</i>).	5th February 1916.	26th February 1926.	501.4	74,589	2,36,000
24	Nalgawan-Rebal.	†Kunwar Ratan Singh, Jagirdar of -- (<i>Ahir</i>).	16th February 1913.	1st June 1935.	12	2,352	17,000
25	Orchha (Tikamgarh)	His Highness Saranand-I-Rajula-I-Bundelkhand Savai Mahendra Maharaja Shri Shri Vir Singh Deo Bahadur II, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of -- (<i>Bundela Rajput</i>).	14th April 1892.	3rd March 1930.	2,090	314,661	13,82,000
26	Pabra (Chaubepur).	Chauba Laxmi Prasad, Jagirdar of -- (<i>Brahman</i>).	20th January 1907.	28th October 1930.	27	3,496	20,000
27	Paldeo (Nayagaon)	Chaubi Shiv Prasad, Jagirdar of -- (<i>Brahman</i>).	1st March 1908.	3rd October 1923.	53.14	8,457	30,000
28	Panna . .	Captain His Highness Maharaja Mahendra Sir Yadvendra Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of -- (<i>Bundela Rajput</i>).	31st January 1893	20th June 1902.	2,596	212,130	8,96,000
29	Samthar . .	His Highness Raja Radha Charan Singh Deo Bahadur, Raja of -- (<i>Bargujar</i>).	15th May 1914.	9th October 1935.	178	33,307	3,50,000
30	Sarila . .	Raja Mahipal Singh, Raja of -- (<i>Bundela Rajput</i>).	11th September 1893.	11th September 1898.	35	6,021	92,000

* Hereditary title is Raja Bahadur.

† Hereditary title.

Average annual expenditure (t. the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police forces	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
26,000	25	..	46	..	..	30	.	..	.
45,000	1	..	.	..	16	.	..	..
37,000	1	..	..	..	24	..	..	.
16,000	28	.	..	..
8,000	12	.	..	11	.	..	..
60,000	10	30	.	.	10	.	.	..
30,000	37	.	..	..
3,41,000	12	56	..	..	104	9	..	..
2,29,000	9	5	..	..	248	9	..	..
16,000	0	.	..	8	..	.	..
14,12,000	256	..	..	266	15	..	.
20,000	90	.	.	17	..	..	.
30,000	242	†103	..	..	1	14	..	..	51	..	..	..
8,76,000	9,955	..	.	.	15	107	.	164	197	11	..	..
3,40,000	200	300	.	.	73	11	..	..
60,000	41	..	..	22	..	.	..

†To Bhalsanda, Pahra and Taraon.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census Report 1931).	Average Annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31	Sohawal.	Raja Jogendra Bahadur Singh, Raja of — (<i>Baghel-Rajput</i>).	9th July 1890.	16th February 1930.	257	42,192	Rs. 1,25,000
32	Farron (Fathrandi).	Chauhan Brij Gopal, Jagirdar of — (<i>Brahman</i>).	21st September 1864.	1st February 1895.	165	3,387	20,000
33	Tori-Fatohpur.	*Rao Bahadur Diwan Arjun Singh, Jagirdar of — (<i>Bundela Rajput</i>).	8th July 1870	7th February 1889.	30	5,597	32,000

*Personal title.

General.

1. Bundelkhand was originally held by the Chandelas. The Bundelas ousted the Chandelas about A.D. 1200, Rudra Pratap founded Orchha, the parent State of Bundelkhand. The Bundelas always held high positions under the Delhi Empire by reason of their great military genius. Bhagwan of Orchha commanded the advanced guard of Shah Jahan's army. His son, Subharian, was Aurangzeb's most distinguished leader in the Deccan, and another Orchha Chief, Dilpat, fell at Jajau.

2. Most of the eastern or sanad States were formed by Chhatrasal's division amongst his descendants of the territory he acquired from the parent stock, which was estimated to have an income of three crores of rupees.

3. Orchha, Datia and Santhar, the western States, have treaties with the British Government. The remainder of the States are held by sanad.

AJAIGARH.

1. In 1765, Guman Singh, a nephew of Pahar Singh, the Chief of Jaitpur, was granted Banda and Ajaiagarh by his uncle. The Ruler of this State was originally styled the Raja of Banda. His descendant, Raja Bakhat Singh, was reduced to indigence by the conquests of Ali Bahadur. On the British occupation of Bundelkhand in 1803, he received a pension of Rs. 3,000 a month. In 1807, he received a sanad restoring to him a portion of his possession. The pension was discontinued in August 1809. A second sanad, granted in 1812, confirmed him in possession of the State as it exists to-day.

2. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Sawai Bhupal Singh Bahadur succeeded his father Sir Ranjor Singh, K.C.I.E., on the 7th June 1919. The hereditary title of Sawai was recognised by the Government of India on the 1st January 1877.

3. His Highness has a son named Raja Bahadur Punya Pratap Singh born in August 1884.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	20	21
Rs.	Rs	Rs.										
1,24,000	8	50	..	..	80	..	..	..
19,000		*694	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..
32,000			30	..	..	20	.	..	.

*To Dhaisaunda, Pahra and Palde o.

4. A sanad, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Ruler, was granted in the year 1925.

ALIPURA.

1. The lands composing this State were granted by the descendants of Hirde Shah (son of Chhatrasal).

2. The present Jagirdar is Rao Raghuraj Singh, who was born on the 3rd March 1901 and succeeded his father Raja Harpal Singh on the 14th November 1934. He passed the post diploma examination from the Mayo College, Ajmer. He married into the Hara Family of Bundi State in 1921. He has two sons, the elder Kunwar Yadvendra Singh, was born on the 31st August 1925 and the younger Kumar Vidunji born on 16th December 1928. Both the Kumars are studying in the Daly College, Indore. In 1923, the Government of India decided that the Jagirdar should in future be designated as "Rao of Alipura".

BANKA PAHARI.

1. The present Jagirdar, Diwan Baldeo Singh, succeeded his father, Diwan Mehrban Singh on the latter's death on the 4th June 1915.

2. The Jagirdar has 5 sons. The eldest Kunwar Bir Singh Deo was born on the 2nd October 1912.

(Vide also account under head "Hasht Bhaya Jagirs" in this narrative.)

BAONI.

1 Baoni is the only Muhammadan State in Bundelkhand.

2. The Baoni family claims its descent from Nizam-ul-umra of Hyderabad. The State was granted by the Peshwa, and the British Government executed a deed recognising the validity of the Peshwa's grant.

Vishwanath Singh, during the mutiny of 1857, the *nazarana*, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been claimed on the succession of Bijai Singh, was remitted. The Jagirdar attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 with the Maharaja of Bijawar.

2. Raghuraj Singh, who had succeeded in October 1892, died on the 7th June 1904, leaving two sons. The succession of his eldest son Rao Lokendra Singh was recognised by the Government of India. The minor Jagirdar was married to the daughter of the Maharaja of Bijawar on the 12th July 1910. A son named Yadvendra Singh was born to him on the 27th June 1918. On the 25th May 1915, the Jagirdar was invested with full powers of administration in his Jagir. In 1923 the Government of India decided that the Jagirdar should in future be designated as "Rao of Beri". The Jagir was taken under Agency supervision in 1930, but the administrative powers were restored to the Rao with certain restrictions in August 1936.

BHAISAUNDA.

For history see "Paldeo" on page 41.

The estate was held from 1885 to 1916 by Rao Bahadur Chaube Chhatrasal Prasad who, dying childless, was succeeded by his next brother, Chaube Bharat Prasad, on the 8th January 1916. On the latter's death on the 4th November 1916, the state passed to the third brother Chaube Govind Prasad, the present Jagirdar. He was born in 1881 and was associated in the management of the estate during the life-time of his two elder brothers. The Jagirdar has two sons of whom the elder was born on the 18th October 1913 and the younger on the 17th April 1926.

BIHAT.

1. The ancestors of the Bihat family received service grants from Hude Shah, son of Chhatrasal: on the British occupation of Bundelkhand the usual sanads were granted.

2. The present Jagirdar, Rao Bir Singh Ju Deo, was born on the 16th May 1902. He succeeded his father in January 1908 and was granted full administrative powers on the 15th January 1925. In May 1918 he married the daughter of Kunwar Sobha Singh, maternal uncle of His Highness the Maharaja of Panna. The Rao has no son.

3. In 1923, the Government of India decided that the Jagirdar should in future be designated as "Rao of Bihat".

4. The Jagir pays a tribute of Rs. 1,400 a year to the British Government for the village of Lohargaon.

BIJAWAR.

1. The ruling family is descended from Birsing Deo, a grandson of Chhatrasal. In 1811, a sanad was granted to Ratan Singh, who was required to subscribe to a deed of allegiance. The title of "Maharaja Bahadur" was conferred on the 2nd October 1866 and that of "Sawai" on the 1st January 1877. Both titles are hereditary.

Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. In commemoration of this memorable Durbar His Highness remitted *nazarana* which was hitherto paid to the State by the Jagirdars and Muasfidars on succession. Maharaja Jujhar Singh died without issue on the 4th June 1914, and was succeeded by his younger brother Diwan Ganga Singh. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharajadhiraja Arimardan Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, who was adopted from the Jigni family, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 6th October 1920, and was granted full administrative powers on the 6th December 1924. During His Highness' minority the administration of the State was carried on by a Council of Regency.

4. A sanad, conferring hereditary extended Judicial powers on the Ruler, was granted in the year 1921.

5. On the 13th May 1923 His Highness was married to the daughter of Thakur Hamir Singhji of Virpur in Kathiawar, but the Maharani died on the 21st October 1923. On the 27th January 1928, His Highness married the daughter of His Highness the Maharawal of Bauswara. In 1931 His Highness contracted a third marriage with the fourth daughter of General Mohan Sansher Jung Bahadur of Nepal.

CHHATTARPUR.

1. The founder of this State was Sone Shah Ju Ponwar, retainer of Maharaja Hindupat of Panna, who became independent in 1785.

2. The British Government established Sone Shah in the Raj of Chhattarpur. A sanad was granted in 1806.

3. The lands of the Nowgong Cantonment which were acquired in 1845 and 1869 were retroceded to the Chhattarpur Darbar on the 30th September 1935 with the exception of the area now occupied by the Kitchener College and the land for the Cox Distillery. The Darbar have agreed to allow the Kitchener College area to be retained rent-free; a sum of Rs. 126-13-0 per annum is however paid to them as compensation for the land occupied by the Cox Distillery.

4. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Bhawani Singh Bahadur, was born on 16th August 1921, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 5th April 1932. His Highness is a minor and is being educated at the Daly College, Indore. On account of the minority of His Highness the Maharaja, the administration of the State is conducted by a Council; Her Highness the Dowager Maharani is the Regent and the Dewan is the President of the Council.

5. His Highness was betrothed to a daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala in May 1928.

6. The hereditary title of Maharaja was conferred on the late Ruler in 1919.

7. A sanad, conferring hereditary extended Judicial powers on the Ruler, was granted in the year 1921.

4. The late Jagirdar Bhan Pratap Singh *alias* Fateh Singh, died on the 7th December 1931, and on the 8th January 1934 his widow adopted as the Rao of Jigni Kunwar Bhupendra Vijay Singh, the grandson of His Highness the Maharaja of Ajaigarh.

5. The title of "Rao" attaches to the Chiefship.

6. Late Jagirdar Bhan Pratap Singh had a son by name Arimardan Singh born in December 1903. Arimardan Singh was adopted by the Charkhari family is now Maharaja of that State.

7. The late Jagirdar attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, with the Maharaja of Charkhari. Owing to the minority of the Jagirdar, the Jagir is under the management of the Political Agent. Rao Bhupendra Vijay Singh is studying at the Ewing Christian College. Allahabad.

KAMTA RAJAULA.

1. The Jagir was originally granted in 1812 to Rao Gopal Lal Kayasth, family vakil of the Kalinjar Chaudes. (See history of Paldeo Jagir.)

2. The present Rao is Rao Radhakrishna who succeeded his father the late Rao Ram Prasad on the 27th October 1928. He was granted full administrative powers on the 29th January 1929.

3. The designation of Rao has been recognised by the Government of India as a territorial title of the Chief of Kamta Rajaula.

4. He has two sons: the eldest Rajiva Nandan Prasad was born on 13th January 1920.

KOTHI.

1. The ruling family are Rajput Baghels and were formerly subordinate to Panna; but received a separate sanad in 1810. The Chief of Kothi received the title of "Raja Bahadur" as a hereditary distinction on the 1st January 1878.

2. The present Chief Raja Bahadur Kaushalendra Pratap Bahadur Singh succeeded his father on the 30th March 1935. He married in 1932 a sister of the Raja of Mahson in Basti District, and has a son K. Govind Pratap Singh born on the 24th February 1933 and a daughter born on the 6th January 1935.

3. The Chief is entitled to a return visit from the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Central India: but is not entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

LUGASI.

1. This family is descended from Hirde Shah of Panna.

2. As a reward for his services during the mutiny, Sardar Singh, a former Jagirdar, was given the personal title of "Rao Bahadur", a Jagir of Rs. 2,000 and a *khillat* worth Rs. 10,000.

Ali Bahadur, a Sanad was given to Lal Sheoraj Singh in 1809 confirming him in his possessions.

2. The present Raja's grandfather, Raghavendra Singh, rendered good service in the mutiny and was rewarded in 1859 with the grant of eleven villages from the confiscated State of Bijaraghogarh.

3. The present Raja Mahendra Singh was born on the 5th February 1916, and succeeded to the *Gaddi* on the 26th February 1926, on the death of his brother, Raja Narharendra Singh. He was for a time at the Daly College, Indore. Subsequently he received training at Bangalore for two years. He was invested with full Ruling powers on the 9th February 1936. The Raja was married to a daughter of H. H. the Maharana of Dharampur in May 1932. A Rajkumari was born in March 1933 and a son and heir on the 7th March, 1936.

Before the birth of the present Raja, his father, Raja Jadovendra Singh had formally adopted from a Parihar Family of Katkon (Nagod State) a boy named Bhargavendra Singh who was subsequently educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He is now the Dewan of the State.

4. The Raja is entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

NAIGAWAN REBAI.

The family is descended from Laelman Singh, one of the bandit leaders of Bundelkhand, who was induced to surrender on promise of pardon. He received in 1807 a sanad for four villages. In 1850, it was decided that the Jagir was held merely on a life tenure and ought to have been resumed on the death of the then Jagirdar. It was, however, continued to Jagat Singh, who had been so long in possession, on the distinct understanding that it was to lapse absolutely at his death. In the meantime, however, the right of adoption was conceded and, on the Jagirdar's death in 1867, the succession of his widow Larai Dulaiya was sanctioned. In 1893, the adoption of Vishwanath Singh, a son of the Jagirdar's step grand-daughter, was sanctioned. Vishwanath Singh was also recognized successor of Larai Dulaiya who relinquished her powers in March 1909 and died on the 6th August 1909. The Jagirdar enjoys the title of "Kunwar". Kunwar Vishwanath Singh declared to the Political Agent on the 8th September 1934 that he had duly adopted Kunwar Ratan Singh as his son and heir on the 23rd November 1923. Kunwar Vishwanath Singh died on the 1st June 1935. The adoption was recognised by Government on the 11th October 1935. Kunwar Ratan Singh was born on the 16th February 1913. He was granted administrative powers on the 14th November 1935 subject to certain conditions.

ORCHHA (TIKAMGARH).

1. Orchha or Tikamgarh is the oldest and highest in rank of all the Bundela States and was the only State in Bundelkhand which was not held

PAIRA (CHAUBEPUR).

For ancestry and family history see "Paldeo". The present Jagirdar, Chaube Laxmi Pra-sad succeeded to the Jagir on the 28th October 1930, and was invested with ruling powers on the 24th January 1931. A son and heir was born to him on the 4th March 1935.

PALDEO (NAYAGAON).

1. Paldeo is the first among the Chaube Jagirs. The ancestors of the Chaube Jagirdars were Chanbe Brahmans and Kilahdars or governors of the fortress of Kalinjar, under the Panna Darbar against whose authority they successfully rebelled.

2. In 1806, Dariao Singh, the then Kilahdar, was confirmed in possession of Kalinjar by the British Government; but his conduct was so unsatisfactory and the disunion among the members of his family so violent, that in 1812 they were made to exchange Kalinjar for the lands which they now hold, and a separate sanad was given to each of the seven members of the family, two shares being included in the sanad of Chhatrasal on his own account and that of his mother Ari, and one also to the family wakil whose descendants hold the Kauria Jagir.

3. It is a rule of succession among the Chaube Jagirdars that when heirs fail to any of them, his Jagir is divided among the surviving branches. In this way three shares have already been absorbed, while one has been confiscated for misconduct, so that five remain.

4. The Jagirdar Chaube Shiv Pra-sad succeeded to the *qaddi* on the 3rd October 1923. He was invested with full administrative powers on the 6th March 1929.

PANNA.

1. The Rulers of Panna are descended from the Orchha house. During the anarchy that followed the death of Jujhar Singh, Champat Rai, a grandson of Udat Singh, brother of Madhukar Shah, Raja of Orchha, became the recognized leader of the Bundelars. His son Chhatrasal acquired much territory east of the Dham river and founded Panna. On his death, his possessions were divided, the town of Panna falling to his son, Hirde Shah, who thus became the first Raja of Panna. A sanad was conferred upon Raja Kichore Singh, sixth in succession from Hirde Shah, in 1807, on his subscribing to a deed of allegiance.

2. Panna is the senior *sauw* State in Bundelkhand.

3. As a reward for services during the mutiny of 1857, Nirpat Singh, a former Ruler, received a *khillat* of Rs. 20,000.

4. The hereditary title of "Bahadur" was conceded to the Maharaja on the 2nd October 1866. In 1875 the title of "Mahendra" which was granted in 1869 as a personal distinction was made hereditary in recognition of the loyalty of the Maharaja to the British Crown.

5. His Highness Maharaja Mahendra Sh Yadvendra Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., the present Ruler, was born on January 31st, 1893; and

SARILA.

1. The Sarila State was founded by Aman Singh, a son of Pahar Singh of Jaitpur, a grandson of Raja Chhatrasal.

2. At the time of British occupation of Bundelkhand the Chief was in possession of the small fort and village of Sarila yielding a revenue of Rs. 9,000 a year. In consideration of his influence in the district and his submission to the British Government, an allowance of Rs. 1,000 per mensem was granted him; and finally certain villages were conferred upon him by sanad in 1807 and the pension was resumed.

3. The present Chief, Raja Mahipal Singh, was born posthumously and succeeded to the gaddi in 1898. After completing his education at the Daly College, Indore, he was married in February 1919 to the daughter of the Thakur of Basela in the Hamirpur District and was invested with ruling powers on the 5th November in the same year. His powers of jurisdiction were enhanced as a personal distinction by a sanad, issued in 1927. He has four sons, of whom the eldest, Narendra Singh, was born on the 2nd January 1927.

4. The Chief was present at the Round Table Conference held in London in 1931. While in London he had the honour of being invited by His Majesty the King-Emperor twice and had also the honour of meeting His Majesty the King, Her Majesty the Queen, the Prince of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York.

5. Raja Mahipal Singh was nominated by His Excellency the Viceroy to serve as a member of the Consultative Committee of the 2nd Round Table Conference; subsequently he went as a State Delegate to the 3rd Round Table Conference held in London.

SOHAWAL.

The ruling family are Rajputs of the Baghel clan and connected with the Baghels of Rewa, of which State, Sohawal formerly formed a part. About the middle of the sixteenth century when Amar Singh was Ruler of Rewa, his son Fateh Singh threw off his father's authority and established his independence as Chief of Sohawal. The State was originally included as one of the subordinates of Panna in the sanad granted to Raja Kishore Singh; but, on the occupation of Bundelkhand by the British Government, a separate sanad was granted to the Chief of Sohawal in 1809.

2. The title of "Raja" was conferred as a personal distinction on the grandfather of the present Chief in 1879 and on the father of the present Chief on the 9th November 1901. The title was made hereditary from the 12th December 1911 as a Coronation Durbar honour, Raja Jogendra Bahadur Singh was born on the 9th July 1899 and succeeded his late father Raja Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singh on the 16th February 1930. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and married the sister of the Raja of Shivgarh (Rae Bareli District). He was invested with ruling powers in May 1930.

3. The Chief is entitled to a return visit from the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, but is not entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUN			
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.	
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Transport corps.					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.											
1,12,31,000	515	1,224	..	..	220	1,181	2,104	19	..	21	
† 49,40,000	309	101	200	100	...	..	976	17	..	..

† The figures are less than normal on account of reduction due to economy measures.

7. In 1932 His Highness was appointed a member of the Second Round Table Conference.

8. His Highness was made a G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1935.

9. His Highness is the President of the General Council of the Daly College, Indore.

10. In pursuance of His Highness' progressive policy, several reforms of far reaching effect have been introduced to ameliorate the social conditions of his subjects. Comprehensive projects of water supply and main drainage calculated to serve the needs of the City have been undertaken at an estimated cost of 80 lakhs. Substantial reforms in local self-governing institutions have been introduced both at the capital and in the districts.

11. Recently His Highness has inaugurated a Legislative Council enjoying a wide franchise and representing diverse interests in the rural and urban areas of the State.

12. The chief local industry is textile, there being several weaving and spinning mills in the City.

13. His Highness is assisted by a Cabinet consisting of the Prime Minister as President and five other Ministers. Rai Bahadur Wazir-ud-Dowlah Sir Seraj Mal Biapna, K.C.I.E., B.A., B.Sc., LL.B., has been the Prime Minister and President of the Cabinet since February 1926.

14. In 1876 H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (afterwards H. M. King Edward VII) and in 1905 T. R. II. the Prince and the Princess of Wales (afterwards Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary) visited Indore. In February 1922, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (afterwards H. M. King Edward VIII) visited Indore and was the guest of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar.

15. The following Viceroy's have paid visits to Indore :—

Lords Northbrooke, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Egin. Hardinge, Chelmsford, Reading, Irwin, Goschen, Willingdon and Sir George Stanley.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Force.	SUPPORTING GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
4,97,000	††1,271	||8,475	..	..	23	..	347	80	144	11	.	..
10,24,000	3,389	..	..	.	25	7	..	..	265	14	.	..
16,65,000	6,601††	..	..	36	48	22	66	176	299	15	.	..
12 02,000	1,37,127	†500	..	..	45	123 Infantry and 16 Artillery	.	.	342	13	.	..
4,13,000	††1,271	**9,038	6	54					206	11	.	..
78,000	..	..	.	.			.	.	47		.	..
44,400	..	..	..		..	.	.	..	28		.	..
14,000	..	..	.		..		.	..	9		.	..
99,000	.	*15,500	..	..	...	...	..		60	..	..
19,000	..	..	..				.	..	18		.	
9,82,000	42,800	†800	30	88	.		..	161	226	13		17
2,62,000	21,000	\$5,000	.		30	43			130	11		..
2,72 000	..	27,500	.	.	15	.		..	123	11		.

*To Jaora.

†To Indore.

††To Gwalior.

§To Ratlam.

||To Dhar.

†Not yet organised

**Indore State.

††Towards the maintenance of Malwa Hill Corps.

named Musafir Makrani. This man was recognised as Manager of the State during the minority of Jaswant Singh, posthumous son of Partab Singh, who had died prior to the British settlement of Malwa. An engagement was mediated in 1818 between Musafir Makrani and the Dhar Darbar under which customs duties in Alirajpur were made over to Dhar in lieu of payment

son Kesri Singh. Kesri Singh died on the 4th November 1919 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thakur Mangal Singh, who has been educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

A son was born to Thakur Mangal Singh on the 25th April 1913, named Ratan Singh who died on the 11th July 1935. A second son named Kunwar Durganarain Singh was born on the 7th February 1922. Rawat Mangal Singh died on the 20th July 1936 and was succeeded by Rawat Raghuraj Singh, the posthumous son of Kunwar-Ratan Singh. He was born on the 17th January 1936. The State is being managed by a Superintendent under the supervision of the Political Agent. The Jaora-Piploda status case was decided by the Government of India in 1924 whereby Piploda was declared to be a State independent of Jaora and the Chief has been permitted to use his hereditary title of "Rawat".

RATLAM.

1. Under the engagement mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1819 between Parbat Singh, Raja of Ratlam and Daulat Rao Scindia, the former agreed to pay the Gwalior Darbar an annual tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 84,000, while the latter undertook never to send any troops into the country or to interfere in any way in the internal administration or succession. This tribute was assigned to the British Government under the Treaty of 1844 with the Maharaja Scindia in part payment for the Gwalior Contingent. It is now paid to the Government of India under the Treaty of 1860.

2. The Raja of Ratlam, who is descended from a younger branch of the Jodhpur family, was considered the principal Rajput leader in Western Malwa and in consequence received voluntary allegiance and assistance from the neighbouring Rajput Chiefs. Parbat Singh died in 1824, and was succeeded by Balwant Singh, whose right to succeed had been fruitlessly disputed by Raja Parbat Singh's senior Rani. Balwant Singh's rule lasted until August 1857. He rendered good services during the Mutiny, in recognition of which his adopted son and successor, Bhairon Singh, received a *khillat* of Rs. 3,000 and the thanks of the Government.

3. Bhairon Singh died in January 1864, leaving a son Ranjit Singh, aged two years, who was recognised by the Government of India as heir to the State. Mir Shahmat Ali, C.S.I., an officer of the British Government, was deputed to superintend the administration, and with him were associated the uncle of the young Raja and the Thakur of Sarwan.

4. Raja Ranjit Singh received independent charge of his State in 1890. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1887.

5. The Raja of Ratlam was addressed by the Viceroy for the first time on the occasion of Her late Majesty's Jubilee, 1887.

6. Raja Ranjit Singh died in January 1893 and was succeeded by his son, Sajjan Singh, the present ruler.

7. His Highness was a member of the Imperial Cadet Corps from 1901-03. In 1911, he was promoted to the rank of Major in the Army. In April 1915 he proceeded on active service to France. He was promoted to the Honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 3rd June 1916.

made to the British Government under the Treaty with the Maharaja Scindia of the 12th December 1860, having been assigned in 1814 in part payment of the cost of the Gwalior Contingent.

2. Raja Lachman Singh, with whom the original settlement was made in 1819, was succeeded by his son, Ratan Singh, who, having no son, was succeeded by Nahar Singh, his uncle. Nahar Singh was succeeded by his son Takhat Singh, who died in 1850, leaving a son, Dule Singh, then a minor. The State was administered by the British Government till the mutiny of 1857, when it was put under a Regency headed by the chief widow of the late Raja. As an acknowledgment of the services rendered during the mutiny in preserving order and furnishing troops, the members of the Regency council received *khillats*. Raja Dule Singh was put in power in 1859.

3. In 1881, the Government of India, at the request of the Raja, recognised as his heir Jaswant Singh, of Senilia, whom he had adopted.

4. Jaswant Singh succeeded to the *qaddi* on the death of his adoptive father in October 1895. The *nazarana* on this occasion was fixed, as a special case, at Rs. 48,000, being half of the net revenue after deducting the amount of *khillat*. His Highness Raja Sir Jaswant Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., died on the 13th July 1919 and was succeeded by his eldest son, His Highness Raja Dileep Singh, who was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. For several years His Highness held the offices of General Secretary and Vice-President of the All-India Kshatriya Mahasabha. On three occasions he was elected President of the annual celebrations of the institution. He is the President of the Council of Shri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal and of the Kurukshetra Restoration Society. The privilege of exchanging *khuritas* with His Excellency the Viceroy was conferred on His late Highness in 1911. He was made a K.C.I.E. on 1st January 1936. A son was born to His Highness Raja Dileep Singh on 15th October 1918, named Digvijaya Singh, and a second son on 20th February 1921 named Laxman Singh.

5. Unrestricted Criminal Jurisdiction over his subjects was conferred upon the Ruler of the State in 1921.

SITAMAU.

1. This State was founded by Raja Kesho Das, a grandson of Raja Ratan Singh of Ratlam, who, in 1695, received a Sanad from Aurangzeb. A tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 60,000 from this State was guaranteed to the Maharaja Scindia by an agreement mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1820. In consequence of repeated representations from the Raja, Salim Shahi Rs. 5,000 of the annual tribute were remitted in 1860 by the Maharaja Scindia on the occasion of the Raja's son waiting on him at Gwalior. Raja Raj Singh of Sitamau remained faithful to the British Government during the mutiny of 1857 and received a *khillat* valued at Rs. 2,000.

2. Raja Raj Singh, who was an able ruler, died in 1867. His eldest son having predeceased him in 1864, the succession of his grandson, Bhawani Singh, was recognised and sanctioned by the British Government. Bhawani Singh died in May 1885 and was succeeded by Bahadur Singh, elder son of

On the 1st April 1933, the States formerly in political relations with the Governments of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and the Central Provinces (except the Makrai State) were placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the then Agent to the Governor-General, Eastern States; Makrai State was included in the Bhopal Political Agency in Central India.

2. In consequence of the reconstitution of the Eastern States Agency in November 1936, the Bengal States of Cooch Behar, Tripura, and Mayurbhanj were placed in political relations with the Secretary to the Resident for the Eastern States, with the headquarters at Calcutta.

3. The old Raipur Agency was revived in 1936 under a separate Political Agent with the name of "The Chattisgarh States Agency." It comprises the States of Bastar, Changbhakar, Chhuikhadan, Jashpur, Kalahandi, Kanker, Kawardha, Khairagarh, Korea, Nandgaon, Patna, Raigarh, Sakti, Saranagarh, Surguja and Udaipur; the headquarters remain at Raipur.

4. The former Sambalpur Agency has been renamed "The Orissa States Agency" and comprises the States of Athgarh, Athmalik, Bamra, Baramba, Baudh, Bonai, Daspalla, Dhenkanal, Gangpur, Hindol, Keonjhar, Khandpara, Kharsawan, Narsinghpur, Nayagarh, Nilgiri, Pal-Lahara, Rairakhol, Ranpur, Seraikela, Sonepur, Talcher and Tigeria; the Political Agent's headquarters are at Sambalpur.

Average annual ex- penditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces	SALUTE IN GUNS		
	To Govern- ment.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES FORCES.			Permanent	Per-sonal	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
25,49,000	67,700 15-0	...	..	..	..	112*	..	..	280	13	..	..
†27,97,000	..	..	..	96	..	..	..	349	3118	13	..	..
25,95,000	1,068	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	9	..	..

* 109 Infantry and 4 Camp followers

† Including the expenditure of the Zemindary.

‡ Including 41 armed police.

Raj Rajendra Narayan, who died after ruling for only two years. Maharaja Raj Rajendra Narayan was succeeded by his brother, Maharaja Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, on the 1st September 1913, a few months after his marriage to Sreemati Rajkumari Indira Raja, the eldest daughter of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda. In 1917 he was created a K.C.S.I. He attended the coronation of His late Majesty King George V. He died in December 1922 and was succeeded by his son Jagaddipendra Narayan, the present Maharaja.

5. His Highness Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur was born on December 15th, 1915, being thus seven years old when his father died. During his minority a Council of Regency was established with his mother as President. The Maharaja was educated at Harrow and Cambridge, and was invested with full ruling powers on 6th April 1936.

6. He has three sisters and a brother. The latter, Maharaj Kumar Indrajitendra Narayan, was born in 1918. Maharaj Kumari Ila Devi married Kumar Ramendra Narayan Deb Barman, a relative of His Highness the Maharaja of Tripura, in 1936.

7. His Highness is entitled to visit the Viceroy and enjoys the privilege of a return visit.

8. In 1891 Lord Lansdowne visited Cooch Behar, and in 1918 Lord Chelmsford.

9. In the administration of the State the Maharaja is assisted by a Council with a Vice President and two members.

10. His Highness owns Zemindaris known as the Chaklajat estates in surrounding British districts.

11. The capital of the State is Cooch Behar.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Force.	SAFETY IN		
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
5,97,000	1,16,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	260	..	..	..
37,000	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..
1,05,000	12,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..
2,27,000	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	..	..	..
6,39,000	15,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	357	0	..	..
3,07,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	..	..	..
3,46,000	50,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	..	..
2,00,000	80,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	..	..	..
2,22,000	750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	..	..
4,04,000	60,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	..
8,25,000	13,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	262	9	..	..
5,30,000	6,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	..	..	..
1,12,000	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..
2,75,000	4,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	..	..
2,07,000	2,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	387	..	..	..
1,87,000	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	..	..

2. The present Ruling family are Sonvanshi Rajputs. On the 31st March 1933 the title of Maharaja was conferred as a hereditary distinction.

3. In March 1862 the Ruler of Bastar received an adoption Sanad, and in December 1870 he executed an Acknowledgment of Fealty.

4. Raja Rudra Pratap Deo succeeded Raja Bhairam Deo in 1891 as a minor and the State remained under minority administration until January 1908, when he was invested with powers. He died on the 16th November 1921 leaving one daughter, Profulla Kumari Devi, who was born on the 11th February 1910. She was recognised as his successor and was installed on the *gaddi* on the 23rd November 1922. In January 1927 she married

2. In 1853, on the lapse of the Nagpur State, the Zamindari came to the British Government by right of succession and in 1865 the status of Fendatory Chief was conferred on the Ruler. In 1865 an adoption Sanad was granted. The status and powers of the Ruler are defined by the Sanad granted in 1937.

3. Mahant Radha Ballabh Das succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1896 but died of poisoning in 1898. He was succeeded by his eldest minor son, Digbijai Jugal Kishore Das, but he died on the 30th September 1903. The present Ruler, Mahant Bhudhar Kishore Das, a younger brother of the previous Mahant, was installed on the *gaddi* in February 1915. He was born on the 1st April 1891 and was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. He married the daughter of a Banagi Malguzar in the Drug District of the Central Provinces in 1910. He has three sons and three daughters, of whom the eldest son, Rituperna Kishore Das, was born on the 3rd July 1922, and is being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur.

4. The Mahant is assisted in the administration of the State by a Diwan.

5. The inhabitants, who are mainly agriculturists, are mostly Lodhis, Telis, Gonds and Chamars.

6. The capital of the State is Chhukhadan.

JASHIPUR.

The early history of the State is obscure but according to the tradition, the territory which now comprises it was formerly under aboriginal chieftains. It is said that Sujan Rai, a son of the then Chief of Sonpur, a Suryavanshi Rajput, was the founder of the present Ruling family. He established himself at Khuria after defeating the Dom Raja.

2. The State was ceded to the British Government by the provisional agreement concluded with the Maharatta Chief, Mudhoji Bhonsle, in 1818; it was originally treated as a feudal dependency of Surguja. Though it has long since been recognised as a separate State, it still pays its tribute of Rs. 2,000 through Surguja. This tribute which has been payable to the British Government since 1819 was originally Rs. 775 and remained at that figure for many years. In 1899 it was raised by the terms of the Sanad then granted to Rs. 1,250 and in 1921 it was fixed for a period of 17 years at Rs. 2,000.

3. The Ruler's hereditary title is Raja. In 1899 the Chief was granted a Sanad defining his status and powers. This was revised in 1905 and 1937. The judicial powers of the Rulers, which from 1863 were very limited, were enlarged in 1919.

4. For 50 years prior to 1900, Raja Pratap Narayan Singh Deo ruled the State with marked ability and was awarded a C.I.E. He was succeeded by his son, Bishan Prasad Singh Deo, who was granted the personal title of Raja Bahadur in 1911. Bishan Prasad Singh Deo died on the 3rd January 1921 and was succeeded by his son Deo Saran Singh Deo. On Deo Saran Singh Deo's death on the 20th February 1931, his only son, Bijoy Bhusan Singh Deo, who was born on the 11th January 1926, became Ruler. During his minority the State is administered by a Superintendent under the orders of the Political Agent, Chhattisgarh States. The young Raja is being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur.

7. The inhabitants of the State are mainly aboriginal but there are a few Rajputs, Brahmmins and Ahirs. Minerals such as graphite, mica, manganese and bauxite exist in the State, but are not worked.

8. The Capital of the State is Bhawanipatna.

KANKER.

According to an inscription dated 1192 A.D., Bir Kanhar Deo, a scion of the Chandravanshi clan of Rajputs from Jagannuth Puri in Orissa, came to what is now known as the Dhamtari Tahsil of Raipur District and established himself at Sihawa. His third successor annexed the pargana of Kanker and moved his capital from Sihawa to Kanker. In 1809, Bhup Deo, the then Ruler, rendered assistance to the Ruler of Bastar and was deprived of his State by the Mahrattas, but it was restored to him in 1818 on the intervention of the British Resident at Nagpur, on payment of an annual tribute of Rs. 500. This tribute was remitted in 1823. No earlier tribute is traceable as the State was held from the Bhonsla Darbar on condition that a force of 500 men be furnished whenever required. Thus Kanker is the only State in this group which pays no tribute.

2. The title of Maharajadhiraj has been mentioned in various Sanads but no records are available as to how this title was originally conferred. In 1865 the then Ruler, Narhar Deo, was granted an adoption Sanad and executed an Acknowledgment of Fealty in 1866. In 1937 the Ruler was granted a Sanad defining his status and powers.

3. Maharajadhiraj Narhar Deo succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1853 at the age of three years. In 1889 his mind became unhinged by domestic troubles and a Diwan was appointed to administer the State on his behalf. The Ruler died without issue on the 9th May 1903 and was succeeded by his nephew, Lal Komal Deo. He was granted a personal salute of 9 guns on the 12th December 1911. He died on the 8th January 1925 without any male issue and he was succeeded by his adopted son Bhanupratap Deo, a grandson of the Maharaja of Chota-Nagpur, who was born on 17th September 1922 and is now being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur.

4. The State is under the administration of the Political Agent, Chhattisgarh States, through a Superintendent.

5. More than half the population consists of Gonds and the remainder are mostly Halbas, with a few non-aboriginal castes.

6. The capital of the State is Kanker.

KAWARDHA.

Kawardha State was created by the Mahrattas and conferred by Raghujii Bhonsla of Nagpur on a representative of the junior branch of the Pandaria Zamindari family, who are Raj Gonds, for military services rendered. It came into relationship with the British Government on the lapse of the Nagpur State in 1853. The senior branch of the family still holds the Pandaria Zamindari of the Bilaspur District. The Rulers of Kwardha have the title of Thakur but no records exist to show how this title originated.

State, together with other territories, was ceded by Raghuji Bhonsla to the British but was returned to him by the treaty of 1806. On the deposition of the then Maharaja of Nagpur in 1818 it again came into relations with the British and was finally ceded by the treaty of 1826.

2. In a *Kabuliat* executed in 1827, the Ruler of Patna is described as Maharaja. On the 1st January 1918 the Ruler was granted a permanent salute of nine guns as a reward for services in connection with the Great War. Originally the tribute paid by Patna to the British was Rs. 600 per annum which was fixed in 1827 and remained unchanged till 1887. In 1888 it was raised to Rs. 8,500 per annum and in 1909 it was fixed at Rs. 13,000 for a period of 30 years. The Ruler was granted a Sanad in 1867 in which his status and powers were defined. Sanads were also granted in 1905, 1915 and 1937.

3. Maharaja Dalganjan Singh Deo, uncle of the previous Ruler, was born in 1857, succeeded in 1895 and died in 1910. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Prithwi Raj Singh Deo, who died in January 1924. Both these Rulers had their powers restricted owing to maladministration.

4. The present Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo, who was born on the 30th March 1912, was the second son of the Raja of Seraikela and succeeded by adoption to the Patna *gaddi* on the 16th of January 1924. He was installed on the 3rd February 1933. He married a daughter of the Maharaja of Patiala in 1932. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and at St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh. He has one son, Jubraj Raj Singh Deo, born on the 27th April 1931 and two daughters born in 1933 and 1935.

5. The Maharaja administers his State through a Diwan.

6. There are three Zamindaris in the State: Bangomunda, Athgaon and Loisinga. The majority of the inhabitants are aborigines, Gonds, Binjhals, Savars, Khonds, etc.

7. The capital of the State is Bolangir, which is the only town of importance.

RAIGARH.

The Raj-Gond State of Raigarh is seemingly of ancient origin, but its history is obscure. At one time it was a feudatory of Sambalpur, but when that State was annexed by the Marhattas a subsidiary treaty was apparently concluded in 1800 by the then Chief of Raigarh, Jujhar Singh, with the East India Company under which he relinquished the Padanpur Pargana, and when Sambalpur and Patna were retroceded to Raghuji Bhonsla by the engagement of 1806 it was expressly stipulated that the territory of Jujhar Singh, Raja of Raigarh, should continue to be incorporated in the British dominions. In 1819 the Raja executed a *Kabuliat* by which he agreed to pay to the East India Company an annual tribute of thirty gold mohars.

2. Nothing is known of the Ruling family prior to Jujhar Singh, but the State has remained in the hands of his successors, who have ever since been referred to as Rajas. On the 12th December 1911 the title of Raja Bahadur was conferred on Raja Bhanp Deo Singh as a personal distinction. In 1866 Raja Ghansham Singh was given a Sanad of adoption and his

of the Zamindar of Bindra Nawagarh in the Raipur district by whom he has a son and heir, Lal Jiwandranath Bahadur Singh, who was born on 12th August 1916. Upon the death of his wife, the Raja married a second time in 1929 and a daughter was born to her in 1930.

5. The inhabitants of the State are nearly all Gonds, and the large village of Sakti is the only place of any importance in the State.

SARANGARH.

Sarangarh was formerly one of the Garhjat States subordinate to Sambalpur, and was finally ceded to the British by the Mahratta treaty of 1826. In 1866 an Acknowledgment of Fealty was executed by the Chief, and therein the Ruler of Sarangarh was described as Raja, a title which he had held since that time. The State tribute was then fixed at Rs. 1,400, but reduced to Rs. 1,350 the next year. In 1888 it was raised to Rs. 3,500 and in 1908 fixed for thirty years at Rs. 4,500. An adoption Sanad was granted in 1865 and in the Sanad of 1867 the status and powers of the Ruler were defined. A fresh Sanad was granted in 1937.

2. In 1878 while the then Raja, Bhawani Pratap Singh was still a minor, gross mismanagement was found to exist, and Government assumed the management of the State, which continued till the Chief died in 1889 and was succeeded by his cousin, Lal Raghubar Singh. Upon the latter's death in 1890, the succession passed to his son Lal Jawahir Singh, who was born in 1888. Administration by Government continued up to his investiture in 1909. Raja Jawahir Singh was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, and married in 1907 a daughter of the Zamindar of Khargawan in the Korea State. In 1908 he married again, and a son and heir, Naresh Chandra Singh, was born in the same year. The title of Raja Bahadur was conferred on him as a personal distinction on the 3rd June 1918 and the title of C. I. E. on the 3rd June 1934. In 1935 the Jubraj married Shrimati Tulsi Manjari Devi, the daughter of Diwan Narayan Singh of Fatehpur Zamindari in the Hoshangabad district.

3. The Ruler administers the State through a Diwan.

4. The inhabitants are practically all aboriginal, and Sarangarh, the capital, is the only town of any importance in the State.

SURGUJA.

This is the largest of the five transferred Chhota-Nagpur States. The Ruling family is descended from the Raksel Rajas of Palamau. In 1818 the State was ceded to the British Government under the provisional agreement concluded with the Mahratta Chief Madhoji Bhonsla. Surguja is probably the oldest State in the Chhattisgarh States Agency. According to tradition, it was founded some 1700 years ago by a Raksel Rajput of the Chandravanshi line, who came from Kundri in the Palamau district and reduced the aboriginal tribes to subjection. The Rulers of Surguja appear to have been at one time overlords of the present States of Udaipur and Jashpur, and the former was an appanage of the younger branch of the family, until it escheated to the British Government, and in 1860 was conferred on the then Chief of Surguja's younger brother as an independent State.

it was raised to Rs. 1,200 for a period of seventeen years. Sanads defining the status and powers of the Ruler were granted in 1899, 1905 and 1937.

4. Bindeshwari Prasad Singh Deo was a Ruler of considerable strength of character. He rendered valuable services during the Keonjhar disturbances in 1868 and received the personal title of Raja Bahadur and was appointed C.S.I. He died in 1876 and was succeeded by his son Raja Dharamjit Singh Deo, who ruled till 1900. Raja Dharamjit Singh Deo died in 1900 and was succeeded by his minor son, Raja Chandrashekhar Prasad Singh Deo, who was born in 1889. During his minority the state was under Government management until his installation in 1912. He was installed in December 1912, but died in December 1926, without legitimate issue. He had adopted Chandra Chur Prasad Singh Deo, the third son of the Maharaja of Surguja. This adopted son, who was born on the 5th June 1923, was installed as Ruler in January 1928 and is being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. During his minority the State is administered by a Superintendent under the Political Agent, Chhattisgarh States. There are two Zamindaris named Chhal and Bagbahar. The State is chiefly undulating ground covered with sal forest. The main crop is rice. The majority of the people are aborigines.

5. The capital of the State is Dharamjaigarh.

MILITARY FORCES.										SALUTIN GUNS			
Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES FORCES.		Police Forces.	Permanent.	Personal.	Local.	
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.					
													12	13	14	15	16	17
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Rs. 1,48,000	Rs. 2,890	Rs. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..
2,26,000	480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..
4,09,000	7,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153	..	..	..
1 00,000	1,398	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..
3,32,000	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	..	..
1,84,000	2,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	..	..	..
1,20,000	061	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..
4,04,000	5,009	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175	..	..	..
4,83,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	201	..	..	..
1,27,000	551	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	..	..
8,43,000	1,000	..	..	..	11	118	..	..	199	..	..	..
1,65,000	4,212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	..	..
1,08,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
1,15,000	1,450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..
3,37,000	5,525	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	113	..	..	..
1,72,000	3,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	..	..
84,000	267	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..
87,000	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..
69,000	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..
3,57,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	..	..	..
4,67,000	12,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	9	..	..
3,14,000	1,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	..	..	..
45,000	882	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..

the daughter of Raja Fanindra Narayan Singh of Moheshpur Raj, Santal Parganas, Bihar.

5. The Raja is assisted in the administration of his State by a Diwan.

6. The inhabitants are mostly Chasas, Gaurs, Gonds, Pans and Sudhas and are mainly agriculturists.

7. The capital of the State is Kaintragarh.

BAMRA.

Bamra originally formed one of the Sambalpur and Patna, or Garhjat, group, whose Chiefs were at first independent but were subsequently in subordination to the Maharaja of Patna. Tradition relates that the first Chief came from the Ruling family of Patna. The Ruling family are Rajput by caste and the Chiefs assume the titles of "Tribhuban Deb" and "Sudhal Deb" alternately on succession.

2. Tribhuban Singh, who died in 1869, was succeeded by his nephew Sudhal Deo, who died in 1903, when he was succeeded by his son Raja Satchidanand Tribhuban Deb. On his death on the 11th March 1916 he was succeeded by his son, Raja Dibyashankar Sudhal Deb, who in 1919 was decorated with a C.B.E., in recognition of his services during the Great War. He died in 1920 and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Ruler.

3. Raja Bhanuganga Tribhuban Deb the present Ruler, was born in 1914, and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1920. A period of minority administration followed until the Raja was invested with ruling powers on the 17th January 1935. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. In April 1935 he married a daughter of the Maharaja of Kalahandi. A daughter was born of this marriage in June 1936. A son and heir was born on the 11th June 1937.

4. The first Treaty engagement was executed in 1827, and a Sanad of adoption was granted in 1865. In 1867 the Ruling Chief received a Sanad defining his status and powers. Sanads of this nature were granted in 1905, 1915 and 1937.

5. The Raja is assisted in the administration of his State by a Council consisting of two members, the Diwan and the State Judge.

6. The inhabitants are mostly Chasas, Kisans, Gauras, Gonds, Bhuiyas and Gandas, whose chief occupation is agriculture.

7. The capital of the State is Deogarh.

BARAMBA.

According to tradition, the history of the Baramba State starts from the year 1305 A.D. with Hatakeswar Raut, who was presented by the Raja of Orissa with two Khond villages, from which he and his successors built up the State.

2. The family title was originally Raut. Some of the Chiefs assumed the title of Mangraj, and a few generations ago the family assumed the style of "Birbar Mangraj Mahapatra". The Ruling family is Kshatriya by caste, and the hereditary title of "Raja" was granted in 1874.

BONAI.

The Ruling family is Kshatriya by caste, and the hereditary title is Raja. The Chiefs assume the styles of Indra Deo and Chandra Deo alternately on succession.

2. Raja Chandra Deo died in February 1902 and was succeeded by his eldest son Raja Dharani Dhar Indra Deo, the present Ruler. He was born on 6th January 1881 and was educated at Deogarh in the Bamra State, and received administrative training at Ranchi. The State was released from Government management on the 1st October 1915. The Raja married the daughter of Raja Sir Basudev Sudhal Deh, K.C.I.E., of Bamra, but no children were born to them. On the 13th May 1935 the Chief adopted Kadamba Keshari Deo, aged seven, the eldest son of his deceased brother, Hira Bajradhar Deo, as his son and heir. One of the Raja's brothers, Kumar Jadunani Deo, was adopted by the late Raja of Rairakhol, and is now the Ruler of that State. In 1925-26 the Raja of Bonai was elected as a representative member to the Chamber of Princes.

3. Bonai was ceded to the British Government in 1803 by the Treaty of Deogaon by the Mahratta Chief Raghuji Bhonsla, restored in 1818, and finally ceded by the Treaty of 1826. In 1899 Raja Chandra Deo was granted a Sanad defining his status and powers. This Sanad was revised in 1905, 1915 and 1919 and 1937. A Sanad of adoption was granted in 1914.

4. The Ruler is assisted in the administration of his State by a Diwan.

5. The inhabitants are chiefly Bhuyas, Gonds, Kharins, Mundas and Pans. The State is rich in mineral wealth, mainly manganese and iron ore.

6. The Capital of the State is Bonaigarh.

DASPALLA.

Daspalla is a corruption of Jaspalla meaning a village or number of villages acquired by conquest. The State was established by Sal Bhanja, one of the brothers of a former Raja of Baudh, and extended by his successors Narain Bhanja and Padmanav Bhanja. The two succeeding Chiefs attempted to wrest from the Raja of Angul the tract known as Jorinuha and the dispute was decided in favour of the Raja of Daspalla, a Sanad being given to him by Raghuji Bhonsla in 1776 A.D. Thenceforth the State was known as Jorin Daspalla or Jorin Daspalla. The twelfth Chief of this family, Krishna Chandra Bhanja added the tracts of Nasaghar, Baisipalli and Kalamba to his territory. The present ruling family are the descendants of Sal Bhanja, the founder of the State.

2 Raja Gour Chandra Bhanja, ruled from 1795 to 1805, and he entered into the first treaty between the British Government and the State in 1803. Raja Krishna Chandra Deo Bhanja succeeded his father Raja Gour Chandra Bhanja in 1805, during his rule the practices of Sati and human sacrifice were stopped. He assisted the British in capturing the Raja of Ghumsar and brought under his control the turbulent Amai Khonds, adding their paraganahs to his territory.

3. Raja Narayan Deo Bhanja, who ruled from 1897 to 1913, adopted as his heir the second son of his daughter, wife of the late Raja of Prikud Estate in the Puri district. The adopted son was recognised by Government as Raja Kishore Chandra Deo Bhanja, but Babu Bishan Lal Charan Deo, a relative of the late Chief, claimed the succession and stirred up the Khond

was elected as a representative member to the Chamber of Princes during the years 1931—35.

4. The first treaty engagement was executed in 1803. A Sanad of adoption was granted in 1862. In 1894 a Sanad was granted to Raja Sura Pratap Mahendra Bahadur defining his status and powers. This Sanad was revised in 1908, 1915 and 1937.

5. The Ruler is assisted in the administration of his state by an Executive Council, consisting of three members, under his own Presidency.

6. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people, who are chiefly Chasas, Gauras, Khandaits, Brahmins and Telis.

7. The capital of the State is Dhankanal.

GANGPUR.

The Gangpur Raj family claims descent from the Pamar clans of Rajputs of Ujjain through Raja Bir Vikramaditya.

2. Gangpur was ceded to the British Government in 1803 by the Mahratta Chief Raghuji Bhonsla, but was restored in 1806 and finally ceded by the Treaty of 1826. Gangpur was formerly dependent on the Chief of Sambalpur, but this dependency ceased when it came under the British Government. The family is Kshatriya by caste and the hereditary title is Raja.

3. Raja Raghnunath Sekhar Deo ruled the State for 52 years. During his time a serious disturbance took place in 1897, culminating in open revolt, making it necessary for the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum to assist the Raja in restoring order with an armed body of British police. An enquiry into the causes of the rebellion was held and, in 1900, the Raja was required to appoint a Diwan selected by Government. The administration of the State greatly improved, and in 1915 the title of Maharaja was conferred on the Ruler as a personal distinction. Raja Raghnunath Sekhar Deo died on the 10th June 1917 and was succeeded by his grandson, Bhawani Shankar Sekhar Deo, who died in 1930.

4. Raja Bir Mitra Pratap Sekhar Deo, the present Ruler, who was born on the 10th March 1920, is being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, and his mother has been granted administrative powers; she is aided by a Diwan.

5. A Sanad defining the status and powers of the Ruler was granted in 1899 to Raja Raghnunath Sekhar Deo. This Sanad was revised in 1905, 1915, 1919 and 1937. A Sanad of adoption was granted in 1914.

6. The inhabitants are mostly Oraons, Gonds, Bluiyas and Mundas, whose principal occupation is agriculture. There are extensive limestone quarries in the State and also some dolomite.

7. The Capital of the State is Sundargarh.

HINDOL.

The Hindol Raj family are said to be descendants of Maharajadhiraj Kapilendra Deb, of the Ganga dynasty, formerly sovereign of Orissa. The present Ruler is said to be descended from Uddhab Deva, who founded the State in about 1560 A.D. Maharajadhiraj Dibyasingha Deb of Puri conferred the title of Mardraj Jagadeb on the then Ruler of Hindol, since when Rulers have used the title as a hereditary distinction.

because the widow of his predecessor would not accept his succession to the *gaddi*. The Bhuiyas took the side of the Dowager Rani in opposing his succession and there broke out what is known as the Bhuiyan rebellion of 1867-68. This insurrection had to be suppressed by British troops, and the State was held under British superintendence for a decade. A second Bhuiyan rebellion broke out in 1891, and in this case also British aid had to be requisitioned. As a result of the enquiry into the causes of the outbreak an Agent was appointed to advise and assist the Maharaja. This Agent was withdrawn in 1900.

3. Maharaja Dhanurjai Narayan Bhanj Deo died in 1905 and was succeeded by his son Gopinath Narayan Bhanj Deo who resigned in 1907, and the administration of the State was taken over by the Government of India. In 1926 the Raja died and was succeeded by his son Raja Balbhadra Narayan Bhanj Deo, the present Ruler, who was born on the 26th December 1905, and educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. The State was released from Govt. management in 1929 and in that year the chief married the daughter of the Raja of Kharsawan. A daughter was born in 1930 and a son and heir, Tikayat Sri Nrusingh Narayan Bhanj Deo, on the 17th February 1932.

4. The family is Kshatriya by caste and assumes the title of Bhanj, while the hereditary title of Raja was conferred on the Ruler in 1874.

5. The first treaty engagement was executed in 1801. A Sanad of adoption was granted in 1862, and the status and powers of the Ruler were defined by the Sanad of 1891. This Sanad was revised in 1908, 1927 and 1937.

6. The Ruler is assisted in the administration of his State by a Diwan.

7. The inhabitants are mostly Pans, Khandaits, Gamras, Bhuiyas and Khonds. The State is extremely rich in iron and manganese ores.

8. The capital of the State is Keonjharharh.

KHANDPARA.

The Ruling family belong to the Baghel clan of Rajputs and are descendants of the Ruling family of Rewa, through Suryamani Singh, the youngest son of a former Raja of Rewa, who founded the State of Nayagarh.

2. Towards the end of the 16th century Raja Raghnath Singh of Nayagarh divided his State between his two sons. The elder, Harihar Singh, became Raja of Nayagarh, while the younger, Jadunath Singh Mangraj, received four villages as his share. In 1599 Jadunath Singh is said to have defeated the Kandpara Chief and to have taken possession of his territory, thus becoming the founder of the modern Khandpara. The family title is Mardraj Bharamarbar Ray.

3. Raja Jadunath Singh Mangraj obtained his title of Mangraj from the Maharaja of Orissa. A subsequent Ruler, Banamali Singh, afforded certain military assistance to the Maharaja of Orissa and received the title of Bhai Mardraj Bharamarbar Ray, which is used by the Rulers of the State up to the present day.

4. Raja Ramechandra Samanta, who was twelfth in descent from the founder of the State, died on the 26th December 1922, leaving a minor adopted son, aged 8 years, who succeeded him under the title of Raja

taken. The title Mansingh Harichandan Mahapatra was obtained by the fifteenth Chief from the Maharaja of Puri, to whom the State was then subject. The Ruling family is Rajput by caste, and the hereditary title is Raja, conferred on the Ruler by the Sanad of 1874.

2. The first treaty engagement was executed in 1803. A Sanad of adoption was granted to the Chief in 1862. In 1894 a Sanad was granted defining the status and powers of the Ruler. Revised Sanads were granted in 1908, 1915 and 1937.

3. Raja Ram Chandra Mansingh Harichandan Mahapatra died on the 5th July 1921, while still a minor, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Raja Ananta Narayan Mansingh Harichandan Mahapatra, the present Ruler.

4. The present Chief was born on the 9th September 1908 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 5th of July 1921, and was installed on the 4th of May 1931. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, and at the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. In 1929 he married the daughter of the Honourable Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo, of Kanika in the Cuttack district, and a son and heir, Kumar Trilochan Singh Deo, was born on the 14th September 1932. He also has one daughter.

5. The Raja is assisted in the administration of his State by a Diwan.

6. The inhabitants are mostly Chasas and Pans whose principal occupation is agriculture.

7. The capital of the State is Narsinghpur.

NAYAGARH.

According to tradition the founder of the Ruling family was one Suryamani Singh, a Baghel Rajput from Rewa in Central India. He established himself at Nayagarh and was elected by the people as their Chief. The twelfth Ruler gave Nayagarh to his eldest son and Khandpara to his second son.

2. Raja Raghubnath Singh Mandhata, the twenty-fourth in descent, died without issue in 1897, having authorised his younger Rani to adopt an heir. Raja Narayan Sing Mandhata was selected and was recognised by Government. Owing to his incompetence, however, the management of the States was taken over by Government.

3. The Ruling family is Kshatriya by caste, and the hereditary title is Raja, conferred by the Sanad of 1874. Raja Krishna Chandra Singh Mandhata was born on the 15th August 1911. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. The State was under Government management during the minority period and he was installed on the *gaddi* on the 20th of July 1933. He married the daughter of the second son of the late Prime Minister of Nepal on the 29th January 1931. A son and heir, Jubraj Brajendra Kishore Singh, was born to him on the 4th of September 1933. In 1934, the Ruling Chief visited Europe for reasons of health.

4. The first treaty engagement was executed in 1803 and a Sanad of adoption was granted in 1862. In 1894 a Sanad was given to the Ruler defining his status and powers. Revised Sanads were issued in 1908, 1915 and 1937.

to the Raja of Keonjhar, who interfered successfully and obtained ascendancy in the State. In 1825, on the death of the then Chief (a nominee of Keonjhar), the people of Pal-Lahara endeavoured to put an end to the Keonjhar influence. A petition to the Agent General of the South Western Frontier ultimately resulted in the cessation of the Keonjhar paramountcy in 1840, its only relic now being that the tribute paid by Pal-Lahara is credited as a portion of the tribute payable by Keonjhar. The Ruling family are Parmar Rajputs.

2. Chakradhar Pal, afterwards known as Muni Pal, the father of the late Chief, was made a Raja Bahadur in 1868 for services rendered by him during the first Keonjhar rebellion. The family titles of Ganeshwar Pal and Muni Pal are assumed alternately by the Rajas on succession. The title of "Raja" was made hereditary by the Sanad of 1874.

3. Raja Duti Krishna Pal succeeded as a minor in 1888, assuming the designation of Ganeshwar Pal. He died in 1912 and the State came under Government management. Sarat Chandra Pal, son of the late Chief's cousin, who was born on the 26th November 1903, was recognised by Government as his successor under the name and title of Raja Muni Pal. A son and heir was born to him on the 24th March 1923. The period of management came to an end on the 26th November 1925, and the Chief was formally installed on the *gaddi* on the 11th December of that year.

4. A Sanad of adoption was granted in 1862, and subsequently Sanads defining the status and powers of the Chief were granted in 1894, 1898, 1908, 1915 and 1937.

5. The Raja is assisted in the administration of his State by a Diwan.

6. The inhabitants, who are chiefly agriculturists, are of various castes, mostly Chasas and Pans.

7 The capital of the State is Pal-Lahara.

RAIRAKHOL.

This State was formerly a Zamindari subordinate to Bamra, but was made an independent State, constituting one of the Garhjat group, by the Patna Chiefs about the middle of the 18th century. Rairakhhol was not included in the list of Feudatories at the time of their classification in 1865, but as a result of the conspicuous loyalty shown by the Chief in 1857 the State was recognised as a Feudatory in 1866.

2. Raja Bishan Chandra Jenamani died in 1900 and was succeeded by his grandson, Raja Gaura Chandra Deo who ruled until his death in 1906. He was succeeded by a brother of the Ruler of Bonai, whom he had adopted as his heir. Raja Bir Chandra Jadumani, the present Ruler, who was born in 1894, and educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1906, and was invested with ruling powers in 1916. He married the sister of the late Maharaja of Sonapur and has three sons and four daughters. His eldest son, Jubraj Girish Chandra Deo, was born on the 19th August 1914, and was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur.

2. Raja Chakradhar Singh Deo died in 1882 and was succeeded by his son, Raja Udit Narayan Singh Deo, who received the title of Raja Bahadur in 1884 and the title of Maharaja in 1922, both as personal distinctions. He died on the 9th December 1931 and was succeeded by his grandson, Raja Aditya Pratap Singh Deo, the present Ruler.

3. Raja Aditya Pratap Singh Deo was born on the 30th July 1887. In 1907 he married the only daughter of the late Maharaja Ram Chandra Singh Deo of Patna. Of his six sons the eldest, Tikayat Nrupendra Narayan Singh Deo, who was born on the 21st March 1908 is the heir apparent. He married the eldest daughter of the Maharaja of Kalahandi. The second son of the Ruler, Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo, is the present Maharaja of Patna. The Ruler is a representative Member of the Chamber of Princes.

4. The State appears to have first come into contact with the British in 1770. In 1899 a Sanad was granted to the Ruler defining his status and powers: this was revised in 1915, 1919 and 1937. A Sanad of adoption was given in 1914.

5. The system of government is by means of a State Council, of which the Ruler is President and the heir-apparent Vice-President.

6. The inhabitants, whose main occupation is agriculture, are mostly Hos, Santals and Kurmis. There are large deposits of copper, iron, manganese and other minerals, besides asbestos mines in the State.

7. The capital of the State is Seraikela.

SONEPUR.

Sonepur was constituted a separate State about 1560 by Madan Gopal, son of the Raja of Sambalpur. The family claims to belong to the Chanhan clan of Rajputs, being an offshoot of the family of the Raja of Sambalpur.

2. Niladhar Singh Deo was succeeded in 1891 by his eldest son, Pratap Rudra Singh Deo, who died in 1902. Maharaja Sir Bir Mitrodaya Singh Deo, K.C.I.E., was born in 1874 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1902. The title of Maharaja was conferred on him as a personal distinction in 1908, and made hereditary in 1921. He was created a K.C.I.E., and was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns in 1918 for services in connection with the Great War. For some years he was a representative member of the Chamber of Princes. He died on the 29th April 1937 when his son, Sudhansu Sekhar Singh Deo, who was born on the 23rd August 1899 and educated at St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, succeeded to the *gaddi*. He married the daughter of the Zamindar of Lanjigarh in Kalahandi State. He has one son, Jubaraj Bir Pratap Singh Deo born on the 31st July 1923 and two daughters.

3. The first treaty engagement was executed in 1827. A Sanad of adoption was granted in 1865, and in 1867 the Ruler received a Sanad defining his status as a Feudatory Chief. The terms of this Sanad were revised in 1915 and 1937.

3. The first treaty engagement was executed in 1803. The Chief received a Sanad of adoption in 1862. In 1894 a Sanad was granted defining the status and powers of the Ruler; this was revised in 1908, 1915 and 1937.

4. The Ruler is assisted in the administration of his State by a Diwan.

5. The inhabitants are chiefly Chasas and Pans whose main occupation is cultivation.

6. The capital of the State is Tigiria.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	TRIBUTE.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry, Artillery, Sappers and Transport.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.												
21,17,93,000	'A' Battery 121	..	1,416	1,523	4,386	13,022	21	..	..
30,000	50	..	..	..

This action threatened a fresh rupture with the British, but a change in the policy of Government on the arrival of Lord Cornwallis led to the renewal of negotiations on the basis of restoring Gohad and Gwalior. Accordingly a treaty was concluded in November 1805 ceding Gwalior and Gohad to the Maharaja Scindia, and among other conditions, binding the British Government not to make treaties with Udaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, or other Chiefs, tributaries to the Maharaja Scindia in Malwa or Rajputana. Subsequently, in 1817, when the British Government resolved to form political alliances against the Pindaris, this condition was annulled by the treaty of 5th November, in which the Maharaja Scindia pledged himself to act in concert with the British against the Pindaris.

3. In 1818 an adjustment of boundaries was effected, the British Government receiving Ajmer and other districts and ceding lands of equal value.

4. At the close of the Pindari War, Sir John Malcolm, with a view to pacifying the country, mediated between the Maharaja Scindia and the Rajput Chiefs holding lands in and about Malwa from whom the Maharaja Scindia exacted tribute, and who in their turn, levied contributions from their weaker neighbours. Their estates were generally guaranteed to them on condition of good behaviour. These were known as Mediatized Chiefs.

5. Daulat Rao Scindia died in 1827, leaving no son. His nearest kinsman, a youth of eleven, was adopted and placed in power with the title of "Alijah Jankoji Rao Scindia" under the regency of Baiza Bai, Daulat Rao's widow. Baiza Bai, anxious to retain the powers of Regent during his lifetime, kept the young Maharaja in such strict restraint that he took refuge with the Resident. Baiza Bai's rule was unpopular; a large portion of the army espoused the cause of the young Maharaja and Baiza Bai was compelled to leave Gwalior territory.

6. Jankoji's maternal uncle, known as Mama Sahib, occupied the post of minister, but the Government was weak and the army in a chronic state of mutiny.

General in the British army. Subsequently he was made a G.C.B., and a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

11. Maharaja Jayaji Rao Scindia died on the 20th June 1886 and was succeeded by his son, Madho Rao, born on the 20th October 1876. The administration was carried on by a Council of Regency during the minority. In 1894 he was entrusted with full powers in his State.

12. In March 1921 the Government of India restored to the Gwalior Darbar suzerain rights over certain land holders and tankadars to whom the British Government, in the earlier part of the nineteenth century, had guaranteed in perpetuity certain estates and allowances. This restoration, which affected 43 estates, was announced by the Viceroy at a Darbar held at Delhi on the 14th March 1921. As a result of this settlement the Gwalior Darbar granted new perpetual sanads to the 43 holders.

13. Maharaja Madho Rao had two wives, the first belonging to the Mohite family of Satara, while the second is the daughter of Bala Saheb Vital Rao Rane Sar Desai of Sankli in Goa territory. A daughter was born to the latter on the 14th November, 1914, and a son and heir on the 26th June 1916. The son—the present Ruler of Gwalior, His Highness Maharaja George Jivaji Rao Scindia succeeded his father, the late Maharaja Madho Rao Scindia, in June 1925. During his minority the administration of the State was carried on by a Council over which Her Highness the senior Maharani Chinko Raja Scindia, C.I., presided until her death, which occurred on the 23rd November 1931. During the remaining period of the minority, the Maharaja's mother, Her Highness Maharani Gajra Raja Scindia, presided over the Council. His Highness was invested with full powers of administration by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 2nd November 1936. He is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

KHANIADHANA.

1. Khaniadhana is an off-shoot of the Orchha State originally granted by the Orchha Chief, Udat Singh, to his son, Amar Singh, about the year 1724. After the dismemberment of Orchha by the Mahrattas it became one of their dependents and subsequently a dependent of the British Government when Jhansi lapsed to the latter.

2. The present Chief is Raja Khalaq Singh. He was granted the title of "Raja" as a personal honour on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1911, and was invested with ruling powers in 1914. He married, in 1910, the daughter of Thakur Pahar Singh of Sania (uncle of the late Maharaja of Chhatarpur), and a son was born of this marriage in January 1912. After his first wife's death in August 1914 he married again, on the 30th November 1914. His second wife died in January 1930.

3. The Raja's son and heir, Devendra Pratap Singh, was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and married the daughter of Kumar Maheshwar Vats Singh of Bera Estate, Hardoi District, on the 3rd March 1931. He has three daughters and a son, named Bhanu Pratap, who was born on the 16th March 1936.

The administration of the State, which on account of its indebtedness was for a time conducted by the Gwalior Residency, was restored to the Raja on the 22nd March 1936.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	TRIBUTE.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces.	SALUTE IN OUNES.		
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local
			Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.											
15,95,403	2,19,000	..	..	54*	..	221	18	230	254	13	..	15
42,30,000	..	..	..	..	30 Artillery.	77†	107	1,120	739	15	..	..

* Auxiliary Force, maintained for Fort Guard.

† This includes 3rd Rampur (Rafat) Infantry 29, State Band 43.

RAMPUR.

1. The State of Rampur is the sole surviving representative of what was once termed the Rohilla Power. The present Ruler, Captain His Highness Nawab Sir Saiyid Raza Ali Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., D.Litt., LL.D., was born on the 17th November 1906, and succeeded his father H. H. Nawab Sir Saiyid Mohammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur on the 20th June 1930. The ruling family of Rampur are Saiyids and come from the famous Sadat of Bareha in the Muzaffarnagar district, U. P. His Highness has two sons, Sahebzada Saiyid Murtaza Ali Khan Bahadur, the Heir-Apparent, born on the 22nd November 1923, and Sahebzada Zulfiqar Ali Khan Bahadur, born on the 11th March 1933.

2. The State Forces have been reorganised and their present strength is shown above. During the Great War the 1st Rampur (Raza) Infantry rendered meritorious services in East Africa and a detachment of the Rampur Lancers trained Government Remounts at the Remount Training Depot, Aurangabad. These troops also did garrison duty in British India during the Afghan War of 1919.

3. His Highness is entitled to be received and visited by H. E. the Viceroy.

4. The State maintains a well-known residential Arabic College (Madrasa-i-Asia), which continues to draw scholars from the Punjab, Bengal and Afghanistan. The total number on the rolls of this College on the 31st December 1937 was 411. There is also an Oriental Library which attracts scholars from far and wide. It contains many rare manuscripts some of which are unique specimens of their kind and not available elsewhere.

Average* annual ex- penditure (to the nearest thousand)	TRIBUTE.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces	SAVINGS IN OTHERS.		
	To Govern- ment.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Artillery Infantry and Trans- port.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
H. S. Rs. 8,53,88,000	974	4,918	13,278		1,850	2,772	11,164	21	..	.

* Average for 5 years ending 1346 Fasli (5th October 1917).

Company was liable by treaty to be called on to supply, should not be used against any Chief in alliance with the Company. He again prepared for war in 1779 when the intervention of the Supreme Government led to the restoration to Basalat Jang, the Nizam's brother of the Guntnr District. In 1795, Nizam Ali unsuccessfully attacked the Mahratta confederacy at Kurdla and was forced to surrender territories, including the Fort of Daulatabad, valued at Rs. 35,00,000 a year and to pay a sum of three crores of rupees. The prohibition against the use of the Subsidiary Force on this occasion led to its withdrawal at the Nizam's request and to the organisation by him of a force under French officers. British influence was restored in 1798, when Captain James Achilles Kirkpatrick concluded a treaty of alliance determining the permanent strength of the subsidiary force and stipulating that the French officers in the Nizam's service should be disbanded and no more foreigners employed. In 1799 the Nizam aided the Company in the war with Tippu Sultan, on the successful termination of which the partition treaty of Mysore was signed. In 1800, a new subsidiary treaty was concluded by which the strength of the subsidiary force was permanently increased and the Nizam agreed to supply a contingent of 6,000 infantry and 9,000 horse to act with the subsidiary force in case of war. The death of Nizam Ali and the succession of his eldest surviving son, Sikandar Jah, occurred on the 7th August, 1803, three days after the outbreak of the second Mahratta war. Before the end of the year the war was concluded, and the treaty of Deogaon assigned to the Nizam the whole of Berar west of the Wardha, except the hill forts which were acquired in 1822, and all the districts held by Scindhia to the south of the Ajanta hills. The contingent supplied by the Nizam in the war had proved inefficient and was subsequently reorganised under the command of British officers. The force thus created was known at first as the Russell Brigade, then, until 1853, as the Nizam's Contingent and thenceforward until 1903, when it was absorbed into the Indian Army, as the Hyderabad Contingent. The Contingent acquitted itself well in the third Mahratta war, which broke out in 1817, and at the close of which the treaty

own Palace. He visited Calcutta in December 1936, when he called on H. E. the Viceroy (Lord Linlithgow) and H. E. the Governor of Bengal (Sir John Anderson).

13. Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad upon whom the title of G.C.I.E. had been conferred in 1910, resigned his appointment as Minister on the 11th July 1912, and was succeeded by Nawab Salar Jang Bahadur who in turn vacated the post in November, 1914, when His Exalted Highness himself assumed the duties of Prime Minister. On the 21st November 1919, a Council was formed under the style of "His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Executive Council", Sir Sayyid Ali Imam, K.C.S.I., *ex-member* of the Imperial Executive Council, being appointed President. Sir Ali Imam resigned the Presidentship on the 5th September, 1922, from which date Nawab Sir Faridun-ul-Mulk Bahadur, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., was appointed to officiate, until further orders. Owing to his ill-health he was relieved of his appointment on the 1st April, 1924, but continued as Extraordinary Member of the Council till his death on the 26th November, 1928. He was succeeded by Nawab Wali-ud-Daula Bahadur, a Paigah Noble, who on the 25th November, 1926, was succeeded by Maharaja Peshkar Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, G.C.I.E. On the 9th May, 1921, an extraordinary *Jarida* was issued by His Exalted Highness the Nizam ordering the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions in the Administration of his Dominions.

14. His Exalted Highness the Nizam contributed Rs. 1,53,00,000 towards the maintenance from September, 1914, to December, 1918, of the Hyderabad Imperial Lancers and the 20th (now 9th Royal) Deccan Horse on active service. He also subscribed Rs. 6,39,000 to various relief funds in addition to donations to His Majesty's Government and to objects in England connected with the War amounting to £225,800. The Hyderabad Government subscribed Rs. 1,64,00,000 to the War Loans. One lakh of rupees has been subscribed by His Exalted Highness the Nizam for the All-India Queen Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, and five lakhs have been contributed by him towards the King Emperor's anti-Tuberculosis Fund.

15. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Hyderabad :—Lords Ripon, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon, Minto, Hardinge (twice), Chelmsford, Reading, Irwin and Willingdon.

16. In 1906, Hyderabad was honoured with a visit by Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary, then Prince and Princess of Wales, and in 1922, with a visit by their eldest son, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

17. For over a hundred years, the suburb of the City of Hyderabad, known as the Residency Bazaars, was under the administration of the Hon'ble the Resident. On May 14th, 1933, the administration of this area was retroceded to H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, and the name of these Bazaars was changed to Sultan Bazar.

18. On 24th October 1936 a new Agreement was concluded between His Imperial Majesty the King, Emperor of India, and His Exalted Highness the Nizam, definitely recognizing and re-affirming His Exalted Highness's

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	TREASURY.		MILITARY FORCES.								Police Forces.	SALUTY IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	1ST LINE RESERVE TROOPS.		AUXILIARY SERVICES.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STAFFS FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Artillery, Infantry and Transport.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs.														
2,48,38,000	Two Kashmir Shawls and three Romals.	..	..	..	..	114 (Forts-men.)	17	212	653	6,188	3,387	21	..	..
30,000	..	Kashmir 16 tolas 5 mashaas gold, Chinese 41 tolas gold.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20,000	..	Kashmir 17 tolas 1 masha gold.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

succession gave Sikh power the opportunity of turning Jammu and the neighbouring hill tracts into a dependency. Three great-grand nephews of Ranjit Deo, by name Gulab Singh, Dhyani Singh and Suchet Singh, took service at the Sikh Court and rose to great favour; and in 1818 Maharaja Ranjit Singh conferred the principality of Jammu on Gulab Singh, those of Bhimber and Chibal, which included Poonch, on Dhyani Singh, and that of Ramnagar on Suchet Singh, as fiefs. Suchet Singh and Dhyani Singh were killed about 1813 and their estates fell to the survivor except Poonch. Dhyani Singh had three sons, Hira Singh, Jawahir Singh and Moti Singh. Hira Singh appears to have succeeded to his father's estate, but after his death in 1844 the Lahore Government confiscated it.

3. In 1816 at the close of the first Sikh War by the victory of the British at Sobraon, Gulab Singh appeared on the scene as mediator between the English and the Sikhs; and under the negotiations which followed, the Sikh Maharaja had, in addition to a large forfeit of territory in the Punjab, to pay a crore of rupees as a war indemnity. This he could not manage and in lieu thereof ceded all his hill territories from the Beas river to the Indus including Kashmir and Jammu. But Lord Hardinge, Governor General, considered the occupation of the whole of this territory inadvisable, as it would so largely increase the extent of the British frontier, and the military establishment for guarding it, and create new and conflicting interests, while the districts in question, with the exception of the comparatively small vale of Kashmir, were for the most part unproductive and unlikely to pay the cost of occupation and management. On the other hand, the ceded tract comprised the whole of the hereditary possessions of Gulab Singh, who being naturally eager to obtain an indefeasible title to them, came forward and offered to

6. Up to 1905 the administration of the State was carried on by a Council consisting of Maharaja Pratap Singh as President, his brother Raja Sir Amar Singh, K.C.S.I., as Vice-President, and two selected officials from the British service. In August 1905 the Council was abolished and its administrative powers were transferred to the direct control of the Maharaja who was assisted by his brother Raja Sir Amar Singh as Chief Minister, and by three other Ministers. In January 1922 the Maharaja instituted an Executive Council consisting of himself as President, Raja Sir Harisingh, his nephew, as Senior and Foreign Member of Council and three other Members.

7. The present ruler, Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Harisingh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., nephew of the late Maharaja and only son of the late Raja Sir Amar Singh was born in September 1895 and acceded to the *gaddi* on the 23rd September 1925, on the death of the late Maharaja. His Highness was made an Honorary Captain and appointed K.C.I.E. in January 1918; K.C.V.O. on the 17th March 1922 on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India; G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1929 and G.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1933. He was gazetted a Colonel in the British Army in 1926, appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor in 1931, and Major-General in 1935. A son and heir Yuvaraj Shree Karansinghji Bahadur was born to the Maharaja on the 9th March 1931.

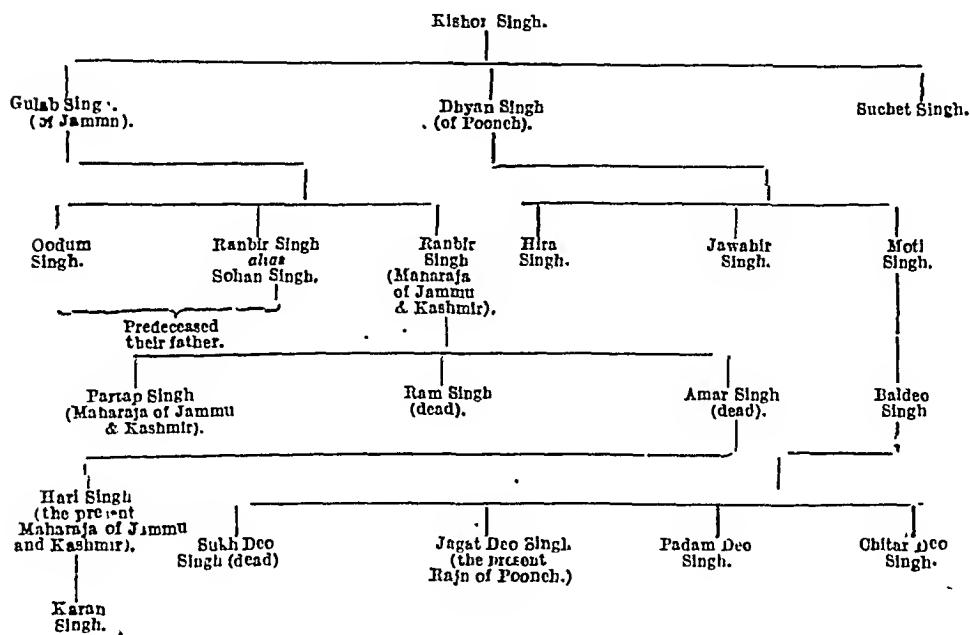
8. On the outbreak of War in 1914, the Kashmir State Forces were considerably increased. Each of the two battalions mobilised for overseas service was brought up to a strength of 1,070, a strong depôt was established and an extra battalion of Infantry was created. The Kashmir State Forces consisting of half a squadron of cavalry, one Mountain Battery and two Infantry battalions fought with marked distinction in East Africa and Palestine and gained warm commendation from the various General Officers Commanding. In the war with Afghanistan (1919) the Kashmir Forces also rendered considerable assistance to the British Government. One battalion of Infantry was despatched to the North-West Frontier Province and a Mountain Battery to North-East Persia. The Corps of Gilgit Scouts gave useful assistance in the war with Afghanistan (1919) by guarding some of the Northern Passes leading into the Gilgit Agency and Chitral, and by the despatch of 3½ Companies to Chitral to increase forces operating there. The State Forces also took part in the Hunza (1888) and Chitral (1895) Expeditions and rendered valuable service on each occasion. The Kashmir Army was re-organised on "A" class basis in 1922-23 and classified as 1st Line Troops.

9. Improvements effected in the State in the course of the last 40 years include (a) the extension of the Railway system to Jammu (Tawi); (b) the construction of a cart-road to Kohala, near Murree, from Srinagar, and of a similar road to Abbottabad from Domel; (c) the adoption of a regular accounts system; (d) the substitution of the British rupee for the old Kashmir currency; (e) the introduction of an improved revenue system; (f) the inauguration of an improved Customs and Excise administration; (g) the introduction of the Imperial Postal and Telegraph system; (h) the introduction of compulsory primary education in Municipal towns and the establishment of Colleges at Srinagar and Jammu for boys and girls; (i) the introduction of

succeeded on his death in September 1918 by his eldest son Sukh Deo Singh. Raja Sukh Deo Singh was granted powers in March 1922 by His Highness the Maharaja.

14. In October 1927 Raja Sukh Deo Singh died and was succeeded by his brother Jagat Deo Singh who was formally installed as Raja of Poonch by His Highness Maharaja Sir Harisingh on the 27th January 1928. A revised *dastur-ul-amal* was granted to the Raja by His Highness at the same time.

15. The following is the genealogical tree of the Ruling Family of Jammu and Kashmir



HUNZA AND NAGIR.

1. Hunza and Nagir are two small States situated in the extreme north of Kashmir. They are divided by the Hunza river; towards the north they extend to the mountainous region which adjoins the junction of the Hindu Kush and Mustagh ranges; towards the south they border on Gilgit; and on the west Hunza is separated from Ishkoman and Yasin by a range of mountains, while the Mustagh range trending southward shuts Nagir off from Baltistan on the east.

2. The inhabitants of Hunza and Nagir come from one stock and speak the same language, but there has always been in the past, and in a lesser degree, there is still a considerable amount of ill-feeling between the two communities. The people of Hunza are Maulais (*i.e.*, the followers of His Highness the Aga Khan) while the people of Nagir are Shias.

3. The fort of Chalt and its connected villages, lying between Hunza and Nagir and Gilgit, were long a source of contention between the two States but in 1877 the Nagir Chief, with the assistance of the Kashmir Darbar,

September 1892. Sanads approved by the Government of India were granted by the Maharaja of Kashmir to both Chiefs.

8. At the commencement of 1895, subsidies, amounting to Rs. 4,000 each, were renewed to the Chiefs, half the amount being paid by the Government of India and the other half by the Kashmir Darbar.

9. In the same year both Chiefs loyally assisted in the operations for the relief of the British Garrison in Chitral and were suitably rewarded.

10. Tham Muhammad Nazim Khan of Hunza and Mir Shah Sikandar Khan of Nagir attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 1st January 1903, on which date they were both made Companions of the Indian Empire.

11. In 1901, Tham Zafar Zahid Khan of Nagir, who had long been bed-ridden, died and was succeeded by his son Mir Sir Shah Sikandar Khan. The latter was formally installed as Tham of Nagir in June 1905 by the Political Agent. Both Chiefs are now generally referred to under the title of "Mir" and not "Tham".

12. Both Hunza and Nagir are autonomous as regards their internal affairs, but both acknowledge the suzerainty of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, to whom they pay an annual tribute of nominal value, in the case of Hunza 16 tolas and 5 mashes of gold, and in the case of Nagir 17 tolas and 1 masha. With the permanent embodiment of the Gilgit Scouts in 1935-36 Hunza and Nagir have each been asked to provide 150 men. Each Chief has a Body Guard of 11 men (one Havildar and 10 Levies) armed with Smider rifles presented by Government. The two Chiefs attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. Mir Sir Muhammad Nazim Khan was created a K.C.I.E. in June 1921 and K.C.S.I. in May 1937 on the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI, and Mir Sir Shah Sikandar Khan received the title of K.B.E. on the 1st January 1923. In 1927 their subsidies were increased by Rs. 1,000 per annum each and in 1936 the subsidy of the Mir of Hunza was further increased by Rs. 3,000 per annum. In 1932 the Government of India were pleased to present the two Mirs with a saluting gun each. The son and heir of the Chief of Hunza is Muhammad Ghazan Khan born about 1895. He was until the 30th September 1936, Subedar-Major of the Hunza Companies of the Gilgit Scouts. The Chief of Nagir's son and heir, Muhammad Ali Khan, who was born about 1893 and who was similarly Subedar-Major of the Nagir Companies of the Scouts, died on the 9th April 1923, leaving a son, named Shaukat Ali who is 14 years of age and is the heir of the Chief of Nagir. He is at present in the Church Mission Society School at Srinagar. Both Mirs were granted Jagirs by His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir in 1931. The village of Pehlipur in the Srinagar Tehsil, assessed to a land revenue of Rs. 1,806 was allotted to Hunza and Rezwana, situated in the Baramulla Wazarat (with a land revenue of Rs. 1,678) to Nagir. Both Mirs pay Nazars of five pounds in gold each on occasions of His Highness's birthday and the Dusshra and Basant Durbars.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces.	SALUTY IN GUNS		
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs 9,78,000	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	156	534	..	His Highness's old militia is about 600 and 27 guns of which only 12 are mounted	..	..	1,128	19	..	..

exercised by the Resident under the same Agreement, was restored to the Kolhapur Darbar.

1 There are nine Fendatory Jaghirs in the Kolhapur State, viz., (1) Vishalgad, (2) Bavda, (3) Kagal (Senior), (4) Kapsli, (5) Torgal, (6) Ichalkaranji, (7) Kagal (Junior), (8) Himmat Bahadur, and (9) Sar Lashkar Bahadur. The holders of these Jaghirs may be said to represent the members of the ministerial cabinet of the State in bygone days. They hold Jaghirs wherein they are allowed to exercise partial jurisdiction. Grants of these Jaghirs consisting of lands and villages were made to them for the maintenance of troops and of their position and dignity. They pay *nazarana* to the parent State on the occasion of a succession and the military services performed by them in bygone days have been commuted into money payments. They are not allowed to alienate any portion of their estates beyond their life-time without the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja. In accordance with Article VIII of the Agreement of 1662 they were all, prior to May 1930, in some degree under the supervision of the Resident at Kolhapur, who acted, as far as circumstances permitted, in co-operation with the Darbar. This supervision over these Fendatories has now been transferred to the Darbar with certain reservations. Minor Jaghirdars are placed under the joint guardianship of the Darbar and the Resident. All the civil cases against the Jaghirdars themselves are disposed of by a combined Court consisting of the Resident and a representative of His Highness. All criminal cases within the Fendatory Estates involving sentences of death or imprisonment beyond seven years are submitted to the Kolhapur Darbar for disposal by the latter's criminal Courts, but the powers of Jaghirdars of Ichalkaranji, Vishalgad and Bavda were enhanced in 1927, 1932 and 1937 respectively, permitting them to exercise personally the powers of a Sessions Judge in their Jaghirs subject to confirmation by His Highness of sentences of death, and by the Kolhapur High Court of sentences of transportation for life. Owing to the mismanagement of the Jaghir finances, the powers of administration of the Jaghirdar of Kagal (Junior) were withdrawn on the 20th October 1932 and Meherban Yeshwantrao Appasaheb Ghatge, the eldest son of the Jaghirdar of Kagal (Junior), was given certain powers of administration. Meherban Jayasingrao Pirajirao Ghatge, Sarjerao Vajarat, Maah, the Jaghirdar of Kagal, Senior, was invested with powers in the month of June 1937.

Average annual ex penditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Govern- ment.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal	Local.
			Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry	Infantry				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
6,50,000	14,592	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	...	...	...
5,14,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	...	...	...
4,31,000	4,684	...	...	...	23	53	...	...	277	9	...	...
9,45,000	20,841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358	...	...	...
9,42,000	...	...	...	...	...	243	...	...	160	11	...	13
2,83,000	11,247	958	...	...	.	62	...	...	75	...	...	...
2,62,000	9,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	...	...	...
2,07,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	...
5,05,000	12,558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	...	...	...
2,68,000	6,413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	...	...	...
3,54,000	2,672	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	66	9	...	...
4,50,000	9,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...
2,04,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	...	...

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces	SALE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
14,22,000	•	495	9	11	...
1,56,000	50	...	...	...
6,76,000	343	9	...	11
2,447

* There is no cash contribution as such but territory, yielding revenue of Rs. 1,35,000 was ceded as covering the cost of 450 horses.

on the 23rd February 1934 Kamala Raje (Shanta Devi) of Gwalior, who died at Akalkot on the 19th March 1934.

3. The Raja Sahab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

AUNDH.

1. Aundh is one of the Satara Jaghirs. The ruling family claims descent from Shrimant Parashram Trimbak, who was granted this Jaghir about A. D. 1700 by the Rani of Satara (Tarabai, widow of Rajaram Bhonsle) and styled "Pant Pratinidhi".

2. The late Chief, Meherban Gopal Krishnarao *alias* Nanasaheb Pant, who succeeded in November 1905, was deposed by Government, and his uncle Shrimant Bhawanrao *alias* Balasaheb, who was selected to succeed to the *yaddi*, was installed as Chief on the 4th November 1909. The heir apparent is the Raja's grandson Bhagawantrao *alias* Bapusaheb, who was born on the 29th August 1919. The Raja has six sons, Parashraonarao *alias* Appasaheb born on the 12th September 1912, Madhavrao *alias*, Bhayasaheb born on the 3rd July 1917, a third son born on the 7th October 1926, a fourth on the 26th November 1928, a fifth on the 23rd November 1933, and a sixth on the 7th September 1935.

3. On the 1st January 1936, the title of "Raja" was conferred on the Panth Pratinidhi as in hereditary distinction.

4. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

JANJIRA.

1. There is no certain knowledge of the period at which the Sidi Rulers of Janjira formed the Janjira State, but they were at a very early date Admirals of the Mahomedan Fleet and held Jaghirs from the Kings of Bijapur.

2. The present Nawab, His Highness Sidi Muhammad Khan Sidi Ahmad Khan, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father Sir Sidi Ahmed Khan in 1922. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and at the Deccan College, Poona, and was trained in administration at Bangalore, where facilities were afforded to him by the kindness of the Mysore Government. During his minority the State was administered by his mother, Her Highness Lady Kulsum Begum Saheba, as Regent, with the aid of the Diwan. The Nawab was invested with full powers of his State on 9th November 1933. He married the Nawabzadi Rabia Sultan Jehan Begum Saheba, daughter of His Highness the Nawab of Jaora, on the 14th November 1933. Her Highness gave birth to a daughter Shahzadi Fatima Begum Saheba on the 10th September 1934, and to a second daughter named Shahzadi Ahmeddi Begum Saheba, on the 1st December 1935.

3. His Highness is entitled to a hereditary permanent salute of 11 guns and to a local salute of 13 guns, which was made hereditary in 1921.

4. His Highness the Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

5. The Janjira State pays no tribute and owns a dependency on the South Coast of Kathiawar known as Jafarbad territory, which also, unlike other Kathiawar States, pays no tribute. It annually receives Khandani from the Junagad State of 360 Ryals equivalent in value to about Rs. 500.

JATH.

1. Jath is one of the Satara Jaghirs. The ruling family is descended from Satvajirao Chavan Patil of Daflapur, to whom a Desmukhi Watan was granted by Ali Adil Shah, King of Bijapur, in 1680. Satvajirao Chavan also acquired Jaghirs of two Mahals. Jath and Karajgi, from the Emperor Aurangzeb in A. D. 1700.

2. The late Chief Ramrao Amritrao Dasse died on 14th August 1928 and was succeeded by Vijayasinhrao Ramrao *alias* Babasaheb Dasse the present Ruler who was installed on 12th January 1929. He was educated in the Jath High School, from which he passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University in March 1928. His marriage to Shrimant Saubhagya-vati Lilavati Raie of Akalkot took place in 1929. The honorary rank of Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Navy was granted to him on the 27th June 1934. The title of "Raja" was conferred on him as a hereditary distinction on the 23rd June 1936.

3. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

Meherban Trimbakrao Hariharrao *alias* Abasaheb. Meherban Trimbakrao Hariharrao *alias* Abasaheb died on the 26th May 1934, and the succession of his only son Shrimant Ganpatrao Trimbakrao *alias* Tatyasaheb to the Non-Jurisdictional Chiefship has been recognised. As he is a minor his mother has been authorised as Guardian to manage all the affairs appertaining to his Khasgi and State share.

4. The Chiefs of this State do not hold adoption Sanads.
5. The Chiefs are entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

MIRAJ (Senior).

1. The present Raja is Shrimant Sir Gangadharrao Balasaheb Patwardhan. He is the grandson of the late Balasaheb, who won the thanks of Government for his attachment to the British Government in the Indian Mutiny of 1857. He has two sons named Narayannao Tatyasaheb and Hariharrao Dadasaheb who were born in 1895 and 1901, respectively. He was created a K.C.I.E., on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar held at Delhi in 1903. The title of "Raja" was conferred on him as a hereditary distinction on the 23rd June 1936.

2. The State maintains no local force.
3. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

MIRAJ (Junior).

1. The present Chief, Shrimant Sir Madhavrao Harihar *alias* Babasaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., is the second son of Meherban Chintamanrao Raghunath *alias* Balasaheb, late Chief of Kurnudwad (Senior). He was selected for the Chiefship of Miraj (Junior) State, and was adopted in December 1899 by Parvatibaisaheb, the mother of the late Chief, Lakshmanrao Annasaheb, who died prematurely on the 7th February 1899. He was educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot and was invested with the full powers of the State on the 17th March 1909. He received the Delhi Darbar Medal in 1911, and was made a K.C.I.E. on the 23rd June 1936. He has three sons, named Chintamanrao Balasaheb, Hariharrao Dadasaheb and Krishnarao Appasaheb who were born in 1909, 1911 and 1916 respectively.

2. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

MUDHOL.

1. The Raja of Mudhol belongs to the Ghorpade family, the most ancient and distinguished among the Marathas. The family is generally believed to be of Rajput origin and to be descended from the Ranas of Udaipur.

2. Raja Sahib Lieut. Sir Malojirao Venkatrao *alias* Nanasaheb Raje Ghorpade, K.C.I.E., on account of indifferent health abdicated on the 9th November 1937 with the sanction of the Crown Representative, in favour of his only son, Raja Sahib Shrimant Bhairavsinh Malojirao Raje Ghorpade; he died at Bombay of heart failure on the 14th November 1937.

3. The present Raja was born on the 4th October 1929 and, as he is a minor, the administration of the State is being conducted by the Regent.

alias Appasaheb. A second son was born on the 9th March 1928 and is named Madhavrao *alias* Bapusaheb. A third son Kumar Shri Arvind *alias* Pratapsinh was born on 3rd March 1930.

2. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

SANGLI.

1. The Sangli State ranks first among the Patwardhan States. The ruling family is descended from Haribhat, the common ancestor of all the Patwardhan rulers. Shrimant Dhundiraj Chintamanrao *alias* Tatyasaheb Patwardhan died without male issue on 12th December 1901, and Vinayakrao, the eldest son of the late Chintamanrao and great grandson of Vinayakrao Bhausaheb, who was the adopted grandson of Shrimant Chintamanrao Appasaheb I, was selected by Government as successor. He was subsequently adopted by the late Senior Dowager Rani Saheb in June 1903. He took the name of Chintamanrao Appasaheb, and assumed full powers of his State on 2nd June 1910. He received the Silver Delhi Coronation Durbar Medal in 1911. He has two sons, *viz.* Shrimant Rajkumar Madhavrao Raosaheb and Shrimant Rajkumar Pandurang Rao Balasaheb who were born on the 7th March 1915 and 26th November 1916, respectively. Shrimant Madhavrao Raosaheb received his education in the Prince of Wales Royal Military College, Dehra Dun, and took his B.A. degree in 1937 from the Bombay University and he visited England and the Continent of Europe. Shrimant Pandurangrao Balasaheb completed his education at the Military College, Dehra Dun, and is now receiving his education at Trinity College, Cambridge. His Highness has four daughters, *viz.*, (1) Shri Saubhagyavati Indumati Raje Taisaheb who is married to Shrimant Ramchandrarao Raosaheb, the eldest son of Major-General Rao Raje G. R. Rajwade, C.B.E., Mushir-i-Khas Bahadur, Gwalior, (2) Shrimant Rajkumari Chandravati Devi, (3) Shrimati Rajkumari Usha Devi, and (4) Shrimati Rajkumari Shakuntala Raje.

2. In recognition of the services rendered by His Highness in connection with the Great War, he was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns on 1st January 1918, and the honorary rank of Lieutenant in October 1919. He was made a K.C.I.E., in 1923. His Highness was honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Bombay from 1924 to 1927. In December 1927 His Highness received the distinction of a personal salute of 11 guns. The hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred upon His Highness on 1st June 1932.

3. His Highness has always taken a keen interest in the administration of his State, and has introduced several reforms. He was a member of the Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference in 1930 and 1931 and also of the Federal Structure Committee in 1931.

4. The name of Her Highness the Rani Saheb is Shrimant Saubhagyavati Lady Saraswatibai Saheb Patwardhan. She was awarded the Kaiser-in-Hind Medal of the First Class in June 1929 in recognition of her distinguished services in the cause of womanhood in the Sangli State and in British India, and her educational and other works.

5. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

territory of Goa, about 200 miles to the south of Bombay. The Ruling family traces its descent from one Mang Sawant, a feudatory under the Mahomedan dynasty at Bijapur. About the year 1784 the title of Raja Bahadur was conferred on the Chief by the Mogul Emperor of Delhi and it was subsequently recognised by the British Government. In 1838, on account of incapacity of Khem Sawant III to manage the State and the repeated rebellions of the Sardars of the State, the British Government, with the consent of the Ruler, assumed the administration, which they retained till the 29th October 1924. Raja Sir Khem Savant Bhonsle, K.C.S.I., who succeeded his father in 1913, and who held the honorary rank of Major, died on the 4th July 1937, in his fortieth year, His Excellency the Crown Representative recognised his only son, Raja Shivram Sawant Bhonsle, the present Raja, as his successor and appointed Her Highness Rani Parwatibai Saheb Bhonsle as Regent to conduct the administration of the State during his minority.

2. His Highness Raja Shivaram Sawant Bhonsle will shortly proceed to Dehra Dun for his education. His Highness has three sisters—Hemalata Raje, born on the 7th March 1923 ; Satyawati Raje, born on the 6th August 1930 ; and Sunitee Raje, born on the 16th September 1932.

3. The Sawantwadi Local Corps was amalgamated with the Police in April 1909.

4. The Raja enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a local salute of 11 guns.

5. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

WADI ESTATE.

1. This small Estate is an off-shoot of the Kurundwad (Senior) State. In 1792 a dispute arose between Raghunath Rao, the then Chief of Kurundwad (Senior) State, and his younger brother Shiv Rao, as a result of which Shiv Rao was excluded from the main Kurundwad Jaghir and was given certain villages and a cash allowance. These villages were subsequently divided amongst the three sons of Shiv Rao. Two of these shares eventually lapsed to Government and the third consisting of the villages of Khatav and Bavchi, has descended to the present time in a single line and is now held by the present Jaghirdar, Meherban Ganpatrao Gangadharrao *alias* Daisaheb Patwardhan. The Jaghirdar has three sons, Konherra Annasaheb, Hariharrao Bhau Saheb and Gangadharrao Nana Saheb, who were born respectively on 4th March 1924, 10th October 1925 and 23rd October 1929.

2. In revenue matters the Jaghirdar exercises restricted powers, in criminal matters those of a Second Class Magistrate with powers of a committing Magistrate, and in civil matters those of a second class Sub-Judge. The residuary jurisdiction is exercised by the Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan States and his Secretary. The Jaghirdar is a second class Sirdar of the Deccan.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
3,50,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	9	..	..
8,69,000	2,00,000	..	17	402 Infantry and Artillery men with 4 guns.	..	..	..	..	708	17	..	..
22,33,000	..	..	19	110 Infantry.	..	..	..	..	298	11	..	..
1,51,000	..	..	..	..	16	43—one artiller*.	..	..	14	..	..	..
2,45,24,000	7,96,430	..	..	..	..	..	65	1,796 Infantry and 45 Artillery men with 9 guns.	2,661	19	..	..

*[2 Guns used for saluting purposes.

5. In 1862 another *sanad*, under the hand of Earl Canning, conveyed the promise that the Government would permit and confirm any succession to the State which might be legitimate according to Muhammadan law.

6. In 1876 on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales the title of Nawab was bestowed on the Chief as a hereditary distinction.

7. On the 1st February 1905, the administration of the State was temporarily assumed by the Government of Madras as the then Nawab, Saiyid Fateh Ali, C.S.I., had involved himself deeply in debt, impoverished the administration, disregarded the advice of the Government of Madras and obstructed reforms. Saiyid Fateh Ali died on the 22nd April 1905. The administration was conducted by the Government of Madras till the 19th December 1908, when it was handed over to his son, Saiyid Ghulam-i-Ali. Saiyid Ghulam-i-Ali died on the 22nd January 1922 and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Nawab Saiyid Fazl-i-Ali Khan Bahadur.

8. The Nawab is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy.

3. The family name of the Raja is Tondaiman. The original home of the family was Tondaimandalam, a small village near Tirupathi in the Chittoor District, whence they migrated in the 17th century to Karambakudi a village in the eastern part of the State near the border.

4. The year 1686 may be fixed as the date of the foundation of the State by Raghunatha Raya Tondaiman. He had already established a powerful chieftaincy in the neighbourhood, and in this year supplanted the Pallavaraya chiefs at Pudukkottai. He received additional territory as a reward for military service rendered to a Setupati or Raja of Ramnad with whom he also entered into a marriage alliance. His successors extended their territory by conquest and annexation, and also received rents of land for fighting the battles of powerful neighbours in their wars against one another. As the 18th century closed, they had become masters of the whole of the present State, except Kilanilai.

5. In the 18th century, the Tondaimans rendered useful service to the British in their fight with the French round Trichinopoly and in their wars with Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan; also in the Pohgar wars. In recognition of these services, the then Raja Vijaya Raghunatha Tondaiman solicited the confirmation of the grant made to his predecessor by Raja Pratap Singh of Tanjore, of the Fort and district of Kilanilai situated in the southern part of Tanjore. On the recommendation of Lord Clive, the Governor of Madras recognised the grant which was confirmed in 1806 by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, subject to a yearly tribute to the British of one elephant though, as a matter of fact, this was never demanded or delivered and was formally waived in the year 1896.

6. On the death of the late Raja Martanda Bhairava Tondaiman on the 28th May 1928, His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Rajagopala Tondaiman Bahadur was, selected by the Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to succeed to the *gaddi* and was installed as Raja on the 19th November 1928. His Highness the Raja being a minor the administration of the State is carried on by an Administrator.

7. The right of the Rajas of Pudukkottai to adopt for purposes of succession was recognised by a *sanad* under the hand of Earl Canning.

8. A Legislative Council, first constituted in 1924, is at present composed of 50 members of whom 35 are elected and 15 nominated by the Darbar. Ten of the nominated members are officials, one of whom is a woman.

SANDUR.

1. Sandur is an Indian State in South India, ruled by the Mahratta Dynasty of the Gootyker Ghorpades. A cordon of hills surrounds it and much of the State consists of rock and jungle. The State possesses the salubrious hill station of Ramandrug and the famous shrine of Shri Kartheek Swami.

2. The ruling house of Sandur belongs to the family of the Ghorpades which is identical with that of the Bhonsles of Satara; and according to the family legend their ancestors acquired this surname of Ghorpade during the

2. A line of railway being an extension of the South Indian Railway, connecting Tinnevely with Quilon was completed in 1904. The Government of Travancore have underwritten the Secretary of State's guarantee of interest on the debentures for the portion of the line lying in Travancore territory. The line was extended to Trivandrum in January 1918.

3. In Travancore the Ruler is legally the source of all authority, judicial, administrative and legislative. For more than half a century, the Maharajas of Travancore have treated the revenue of the State as public funds in the strict sense of the term, appropriating to their own use only a very modest civil list which is exhibited in the annual budget of the State. The Government of the country is conducted in the name and under the control of His Highness the Maharaja through his Minister, the Dewan, who is appointed by a *Neet* or Commission under the signature of the Maharaja. The Dewan is assisted by an organised Secretariat closely resembling that of the Government of India. The public service is constituted more or less on the British Indian model, and recruitment to it is regulated by a Public Service Commissioner.

4. A Legislative Council was instituted in 1888 and in 1904 a Popular Assembly was also established. These bodies were last re-constituted under a Regulation promulgated by His Highness the Maharaja in October 1932. The Legislature now consists of two Chambers, namely, the Sri Mulam Assembly and the Sri Chitra State Council. The Assembly consists of seventy-two members of whom sixty-two or 83 per cent. are non-officials and 10 officials. Forty-three non-official members are elected by general territorial constituencies and five by special constituencies representing Commerce, Planters and Jenmis. Fourteen non-official seats are reserved for nomination by Government in order to give representation to minority communities and other inadequately represented interests. The Diwan is the President of the Assembly, but a Deputy President, elected by the Assembly, is empowered to preside in the absence of the President.

5. The State Council is composed of thirty-seven members of whom twenty-seven or 73 per cent. are non-officials and 10 officials. Sixteen non-official members represent the general territorial constituencies and six members are elected by special interests such as Commerce, Jenmis, Planters, Municipalities and Political Pensioners. Five non-officials are nominated by Government. The Diwan is the President of the Council also. A panel of Chairman is also nominated.

6. The equality of women with men in the matter of voting and of membership in regard to both Chambers is maintained. According to the latest electoral rules, issued under the Legislative Reforms Regulation of 1108, all persons who hold lands within the State as registered owners, *inamdars*, tenants or *Kudiyans* assessable to a tax of one rupee or more, persons who are assessed in a municipality to land or building or professional tax of any amount, persons who are assessed to income-tax, all graduates of recognised universities in the British Empire who are not undergoing a course of instruction in a recognised institution, all discharged, retired, or pensioned military officers of the Travancore State Forces or of His Majesty's Army or Navy, residing in Travancore and all persons who are certified holders of fixed

11. The evil of untouchability has been eradicated in the State by a Proclamation issued by His Highness the Maharaja, ordaining that "there should henceforth be no restriction placed on any Hindu by birth or religion on entering or worshipping at the temples controlled by the Travancore Government".

12. There have been regular Courts of Law in Travancore for over a century. The Supreme Court was constituted as an Appeal Court in 1835 and as a Sadr Court in 1861 and reconstituted as a High Court in its present form in 1882. The High Court at present consists of a Chief Justice and five other Judges and all of them are either Barristers or Graduates-in-Law.

13. The State forces fought side by side with the British Army in the Wars against Tipu Sultan. Subsequently, however, the duties of the military force maintained by the State came to be mainly of a ceremonial nature. Since the withdrawal of British troops from the State in January 1903, a scheme for the conversion of 500 of the State forces into an efficient military force has been operative. The State has lately joined the Indian States Forces scheme and the consequent reorganisation of the army is in progress. The present strength of the army is 1,796 Infantry, 65 Cavalry and 45 Artillery men with 9 guns.

14. The Ruler of the State belongs to a Kshatriya family, which traces its descent from the ancient Chera Kings of South India. The Travancore Maharaja was the ally of the British during the wars with the House of Mysore, and in 1795 entered into an alliance with the British Government receiving a guarantee of protection. His successors contracted closer relations with the Paramount Power in 1805.

15. The Ruling Family follows the ancient *Marumakathayam* law or the law of inheritance through the female line. A special *sanad* of 1862 under the hand of Earl Canning recognises the right of adoption to perpetuate the dynasty. In 1900 Setu Lakshmi Bai and Setu Parvati Bai were adopted as the Rani of Attingal. The title of "Maharani" was conferred on them on the 1st September 1934. The Senior Maharani was married in May 1906 to Rama Varma, a nephew of the late Kerala Varma Valia Koil Tampuran, C.S.I., and Maharani Setu Parvati Bai was married in April 1907 to Ravi Varma, a grand nephew of Ravi Varma Koil Tampuran, the famous Indian Artist. The heir-apparent bears the title of "Elaya Raja". Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bai has two sons, and a daughter born on 17th September 1916. The elder of the two sons, born on 7th November 1912, is the present Maharaja and the other, born on 22nd March 1922 is the Elaya Raja. Karthika Thirunal, sister of His Highness the Maharaja, was married in January 1934 to Goda Varma Raja, a member of the Poonjar Family and a son was born to her on 5th January 1938. The title of Her Highness was formerly conferred only on the Senior Rani of Attingal, but in March 1933 the title of "Her Highness" was also conferred on the mother of the Ruler of Travancore even when she is not the Senior Rani. Her Highness the Senior Maharani has two daughters born on the 30th December 1923 and 23rd October 1926 respectively.

16. On the 6th November 1931 His Highness the present Maharaja was invested with full ruling powers. The distinction of G.C.I.E. was conferred on His Highness on the 3rd June 1935.

MYSORE.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						SALUTE IN GUNS.			
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		Police Forces.	Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs. 3,74,30,000	Rs. 24 50,000	Rs. ...	...	..	...	..	Mysore Lancers 468 Mysore Horse 115 His Highness The Maharaja's Body Guard* 157.	Mysore Infantry 811 Mysore Palace Infantry* 522	64 2	21	...	...

* Not yet organised.

1917 he was made a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire for services in connection with the War. On the 27th June 1936, mainly for reasons of health, His Highness the Maharaja accompanied by His Highness the Yuvaraja and the Dewan sailed for Europe and returned home early in October 1936, greatly benefited in health. He is assisted by a Council styled 'the Council of His Highness the Maharaja' consisting of the Dewan and two or more members as appointed by His Highness. The present Council consists of *Amin-ul-Mulk* Sir Mirza Muhammad Ismail, who is the President and two members. In 1900 the Maharaja married the daughter of Rana Vinaya Simha Jhala of Vana.

4. The heir presumptive is the Maharaja's brother, Sir Sri Kantirava Narasimharaja Wadiyar Bahadur, Yuvaraja, who was born on the 5th June 1888. A son and heir named Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar was born to him on the 18th July 1919. The Yuvaraja proceeded on a tour to Europe and Great Britain in March 1913, spent about six months on his travels and returned to Mysore early in October 1913. On the 1st January 1918, the title of His Highness was conferred on him as a personal distinction for services in connection with the War. He proceeded again on a tour to Europe and Great Britain for about six months in 1920 and since then he has been a constant visitor to Europe. In 1932 he visited, for the first time, the United States of America.

5. The Instrument of Transfer, which formerly regulated the relations between the Darbar and the Paramount Power, has been replaced by a Treaty which was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 1st December 1913. Article 18 of the Treaty has since been abrogated.

6. Of the eight districts into which the State is divided, Shimoga is the chief rice-growing tract, followed by Mysore with its fine system of irrigation from the river Cauvery, while Chitaldroog is pre-eminently the cotton district. Coffee is largely grown in Kadur and Hassan. Tumkur has the greatest extent of cocoanut plantations, while Shimoga produces much arecanut. Bangalore and Mysore grow mulberry for the purposes of sericulture. Sandalwood is a State monopoly and produces a large revenue.

and passing resolutions on matters relating to public administration, and on the general principles and policy underlying the annual budget. The legislative Council, which was instituted in 1907, was in 1923 enlarged and its constitution revised so as to increase the elected element and ensure a non-official majority. Exclusive of the Dewan, who is the President, and the members of the Council of His Highness, who are *ex-officio* members, the strength of the Legislative Council is fifty, of whom not less than sixty per cent. are non-official members elected and nominated. In addition to the power of making laws and regulations, the Council has certain powers of asking questions, moving resolutions and voting on the annual budget by major heads, in respect of all items of expenditure save those specially excluded from its cognizance. His Highness's Government have, however, power to restore a provision wholly or partly disallowed by the Council and also, in cases of emergency, to authorise expenditure not provided in the budget.

10. The administrative system adopted is practically the same as that which was in force during the 50 years of British occupancy which terminated in 1881.

Railways.—At the end of June 1937 the Mysore State lines covered 731·86 miles, of which 271·56 miles were worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company and 460·30 miles direct by the State.

On the expiry of the Contract with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company the Bangalore-Harihara and Yesvantpur-Hindupur Sections a distance of 261·68 miles of meter gauge, were resumed on 1st January 1938 for being worked by the State Railway Administration, leaving 9·88 miles of Broad Gauge to be continued to be worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Co., thus the total mileage worked by the State is 721·98 and by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company is 9·88 miles on 1st January 1938.

The total Capital Outlay at charge to the end of the official year 1936-37 amounted to Rs. 632·45 lakhs, inclusive of an outlay of Rs. 6·70 lakhs on the construction of the Anandapuram-Sagara Railway, a distance of 16·22 miles.

Out of the total Capital Outlay of Rs. 632·45 lakhs referred to above, a sum of Rs. 36·40 lakhs was contributed by the District Boards of Mysore and Kolar and by the Bangalore Chikballapur Light Railway, Company Ltd., for the construction of the meter gauge line from Nanjangud to Chamarajanagar and narrow gauge line from Bangalore to Bowringpet, the balance representing the capital outlay invested by the Government on the State Lines.

The Railways in the State include the following lines:—

1. Chamarajanagar to Harihar including branches and the Mysore-Arsikote Railway M. G. (Chord)	583·58
2. Bangalore to Bowringpet (N. G.)	102·20
3. Tarikere to Narasimharajapura and Tadasa Hebbe Tramways	36·20
4. Anandapuram-Sagara (M. G.) under construction	16·22
5. Kolar Gold Fields Railway (B. G.)	9·

education below the High School grade is imparted free. The Mysore University was started in July 1916. State life insurance has been introduced for the benefit of the public servants in the Mysore service and since 1917-18, this has been extended to the general public also.

Industries.—There is a sandalwood oil factory at Mysore worked under State management. In order to make use of the valuable iron ore deposits in the State, the Mysore Government have established a modern plant at Bhadravati with a 80 ton blast furnace run with charcoal as fuel. A wood distillation plant of 16 retorts has also been added for the manufacture of charcoal. This plant is the biggest in the British Empire and the wood distillation industry is of national importance as a supplier of calcium acetate which is used in the manufacture of cordite. For want of a good market for pig iron, a plant for the conversion of pig iron into steel by the Siemens basic open hearth process has been recently sanctioned together with a rolling mill for rolling the various sections in demand in the State and the surrounding territory.

The steel plant has been in operation since March 1936. Government have also sanctioned the construction of a plant for manufacturing cement at a cost of Rs. 9.50 lakhs as an adjunct to the Iron and Steel Works.

During the year 1937, Government interested themselves in the floatation of the following industrial companies and granted them a number of facilities and concessions including subscription of a part of the share capital in some cases.

1. The Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries, Ltd.
2. The Mysore Tobacco, Co., Ltd.
3. The Mysore Lamp Works, Ltd.
4. The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ltd.
5. The Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd.
6. The Mysore Spun Silks, Co., Ltd.
7. The Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd.

The State has from time to time raised public loans for financing large Capital Works, and an annual contribution is made from the Revenue Budget towards sinking fund for the repayment of these loans. The total public debt outstanding at the end of June 1937 was about Rs. 907 lakhs and the total amount at the credit of the Sinking Fund on the same date was about Rs. 303 lakhs.

A Regulation for the levy of Income-tax was introduced with effect from the 1st July 1920.

The Imperial Postal Department took charge of all postal arrangements in the State on the 1st April 1889.

11. In the Great War of 1914—1918 the Mysore State Transport Corps did good work in Mesopotamia, and the Mysore Lancers rendered valuable service in Egypt and Palestine. Recruiting was stimulated throughout the State and material concessions have been granted to promote the education of the children of soldiers who were killed or disabled in the War. His Highness the Maharaja generously presented horses, ambulance, tongas and other useful gifts and liberally contributed towards the expenses of the War and to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	TRIBUTE.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces.	NATIVE IN GUARDS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
†2,85,756 including 63,750 Gujara Khors	...	...	..	...	...	5,000	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	Receives no allowance from the Government of India. Ditto	...	...	...	..	4,100	..	...	...	11	...	..
3,50,000	...	...	...	...	61	5,145	...	..	...	..	...	...
12,000	..	...	...	...	...	120	..	..	..	...	...	..
15,55,000	Receives an allowance from Government.	...	...	...	500	8,000	..	..	600	..	...	..

† The decrease in expenditure is due to reinforcement and curtailment of expenditure by Nawab.

justice should, in the Amb portion of Feudal Tanawal, vest in the Chief of Amb. The administration of civil justice and the collection of revenue within these tracts are vested in the Chief, and the jurisdiction of ordinary tribunals is excluded. The Amb portion of the Feudal Tanawal is about 174 square miles in area, and contains a population of 31,299 (Census 1931).

4. Major Nawab Sir Khani Zaman Khan, K.C.I.B., died on 26th February 1936. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Nawab Mohammad Farid Khan. He is head of Hindwal division of the Tanawal Tribe. He was born on the 16th June 1893. At the time of his succession, some difficulty arose as to the provision to be made for his brothers, Aurangzeb Khan and Haider Zaman Khan. A settlement was effected whereby 8 villages namely Battal Bala, Battal Pain, Heri Doga, Namshera, Pangori, Hotar Dum and Sheikhwal with Ghora containing 75 *mects* (ploughs) giving an annual income of Rs. 2,250 were assigned to Aurangzeb Khan and 9 villages namely, Surni, Darra Doga, Chariali, Badan, Sadab, Mundi, Hotar Mundi, Bandi Sawai and Wandseri containing 70 *mects* (ploughs) giving an annual income of Rs. 2,100 were given to Haider Zaman Khan. The Parhana tract situated between the Manshera Tehsil and the village of Shergarh assigned to Abdul Latif Khan and his full brothers for their maintenance and certain villages in the Dhani tracts given to Muhd. Umar Khan during the time of the late Nawab are still held by them. The right to realize fines and forfeitures and to levy grazing dues is reserved to the Chief. The uncles and the brothers

5. After the death of Aman-ul-Mulk, Rulers* succeeded each other in rapid succession, and the country was constantly disturbed, culminating, in March 1895, the British Agent and his escort being besieged in the Chitral Fort by Umra Khan, late Khan of Jardol, and Sher Afzal, brother of Aman-ul-Mulk.

6. On the 3rd of March 1895, at the commencement of the siege, the late Mehtar Shuja-ul-Mulk, the youngest of Aman-ul-Mulk's legitimate sons, was installed provisionally as Mehtar over the Kator districts excluding the Nasrat Ilaga now in the Afghan District of Asmar. The siege was raised in April 1895 by the joint operations of the Chitral Relief Force under the Command of Sir Robert Low, and the force from Gilgit commanded by Colonel Kelly. Since then a British garrison has been maintained in the country. The strength of this garrison was at first two battalions of Indian Infantry, one company of Bengal Sappers and Miners, and one section of Mountain Battery. It was reduced in 1899 by one battalion of Indian Infantry. The tour of duty is two years.

102 Chitral Levies are employed between Chitral and the Lowarai Pass. They are armed and paid by the Government of India. In addition to these Levies, there is also the corps of Chitrali Scouts. Their present authorised strength is 2 British officers, 11 Indian officers, 970 other ranks. At present there are 2 British officers, 11 Indian officers and 863 other ranks not including armourer and clerks. These are also armed and paid by the Government of India.

7. His Highness maintains a force of 4,730 men, called "The Bodyguard" for whom he was lent 2,000 rifles by the Government of India in 1919. A further 300 rifles were given to him in 1925 and 681 in 1927. The Bodyguard is called up for training by companies, and has attained a good standard of efficiency.

8. In May 1918, the Chief Commissioner visited Chitral.

9. In January 1919, the late Mehtar was made a K.C.I.E.

10. In August 1923, Lord Rawlinson, the then Commander-in-Chief in India, visited Chitral *en route* to Gilgit from the Malakand. Sir William Birdwood, Bart., visited Chitral as a State guest in June 1924.

11. There has been a marked increase in the amount of land under cultivation and in the general prosperity of all classes of the people since the disturbances in 1895.

12. At the Mehtar's request, an officer of the Forest Department was deputed to Chitral in September 1907. for four months, to report on the local forests. Another officer was in Chitral for four months during 1934. A geological survey of the country at the expense of the Government of India commenced in 1921 and finished in 1923.

13. A survey of Chitral was carried out by the Survey Department of the Government of India during the years 1928 and 1929.

*NOTE.—They were :—

1. Afzal-ul Mulk, killed by his uncle, Sher Afzal, in 1892.

2. Sher Afzal ousted by Nizam-ul-Mulk in 1892.

3. Nizam-ul-Mulk killed by his brother, Amir-ul-Mulk, in 1895.

17. In 1914, the administration of the Kilmishwakt district which, since 1896, the year of the transfer of the Chitral Agency from Gilgit, had been controlled by the Assistant Political Agent, Chitral, was transferred to the Mehtar with the sanction of the Secretary of State. The formal announcement was made by the Political Agent, at a Durbar in Chitral on the 19th May 1914. At the end of 1916, an agitation was started by some of the people of these tracts against the Mehtar's rule; it was entirely factional and was very soon put down.

18. On the outbreak of the war in Europe the late Mehtar of Chitral was most loyal in his offers to the Empire of both personal service and the whole resources of his State, but fortunately during 1915 all was quiet in and round Chitral State, and there was no need to call upon him.

19. During the Afghan War of 1919, the Chitral Scouts and Bodyguard co-operated with the moveable column from Drosh in an attack on a body of Afghan Regulars and tribesmen who had occupied Arandu in Chitral limits. The action was most successful, and resulted in the dispersal of the intruders, and the capture of the Afghan Fort of Burkot. Four guns were captured besides other arms and ammunition. On the withdrawal of the force, the Afghans again occupied Arandu with regular troops, up to the 16th January 1921, on which date they withdrew across the Arandu stream. For his services at this time the late Mehtar was granted the title of His Highness, with a personal salute of 11 guns, and received a grant of Rs. 1,00,000 as a contribution towards the expenses incurred by the State.

20. In 1932, the title of His Highness and the salute of 11 guns granted to the late Mehtar in 1919 were made permanent and hereditary, and a formal announcement was made accordingly by the Political Agent at a Durbar held in Chitral on the 18th July of that year.

21. During the year 1932 an international commission met at Arandu to demarcate a small strip of boundary in that neighbourhood between Afghanistan and Chitral. This portion of the international boundary was left undemarcated in 1895 and had ever since been a source of trouble and dispute with particular reference to the area known as Dokalim. This place was claimed both by Afghanistan and Chitral and had been occupied sometimes by one and sometimes by the other. It was finally handed over by the Commission to the Afghan Government and the line of the frontier marked by boundary pillars.

22. There are some 77 miles of road in Chitral fit for motors, between the following places:—

Mirkhani-Drosh	9 miles.
Drosh-Chitral	26 „
Chitral-Klinj (Shoghor)	14 „
Chitral-Birmoghlasht	9 „
Circular Road, Chitral	4 „
Chitral-Koghazi	15 „

His Highness owns three lorries and ten cars which were brought over the Lowarai pass piecemeal

rendered good service by capturing and handing over the Chitrali Pretender, Sher Afzal.

4. At the conclusion of the expedition, Muhammad Sharif Khan, now restored to his Khanship, entered into an agreement with the Government of India, by which he undertook to keep open the Chitral road from Chakdarra to Ashreth, to protect the whole line with levies, to maintain the road in good repair, to make such postal arrangements as were required and to arrange to protect telegraph communications when and where established. In return for these services, he was granted an annual subsidy of Rs. 10,000 and a present of 400 rifles with a suitable amount of ammunition. The Government of India also undertook to pay the levies required for the road, and to defray the cost of carrying the post. In consideration of an annual payment of Rs. 10,000 to the Khan, all trade passing over the road was freed from all taxes and tolls in Dir territory.

5. In the spring of 1897, Muhammad Sharif Khan annexed to his territories the area occupied by the tribes dwelling on the right bank of the Upper Swat, which till then had been practically independent. On the whole the engagements made by Muhammad Sharif Khan with the Government were carried out satisfactorily. In the disturbances raised by the Mad Fakir in 1897, the bulk of the Dir tribes except those in the Swat valley, took no part. In July 1897, Muhammad Sharif Khan was granted the title of Nawab by the Government of India. When the Mad Fakir attempted in November-December 1898 to attack the Chitral Road, he was repulsed by the Dir forces under Abdullah Khan of Robat. In October 1898, Nawab Muhammad Sharif Khan came to an agreement with the Khan of Nawagai under which he annexed the Jandul valley.

6. In December 1898, he executed an agreement with the Government of India defining the boundaries of his territories, and undertaking not to interfere with, or commit aggression on, any tribes beyond those boundaries. In March 1899, his subsidy was raised to Rs. 15,000. In July 1900, he was granted an additional payment of Rs. 1,000 a year as compensation for certain dues formerly levied by him from the inhabitants of the north-western slopes of the Lowarai range; his responsibility for the Chitral road was restricted to the top of the Lowarai pass.

7. In March 1900, the Nawab visited Calcutta on the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy. He was present at the Viceregal Durbar held at Peshawar in 1902, and also at the Delhi Coronation Durbar in 1903, on which occasion he was invested as a Companion of the Indian Empire.

8. In 1903, Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught paid a visit to Malakand and Chakdarra. In the same year the Nawab came to India on a pilgrimage to Ajmer, and also visited various places of interest. He died on the 8th December 1904, the last year of his life being embittered by quarrels between his two eldest sons. The Nawab's eldest son, Aurangzeb Khan (generally known as Badshah Khan) was recognised as Khan of Dir and after a struggle with his brother, Miangul Jan, established himself. The latter was assigned Mundah and Shiringal instead of the third share of Dir which he claimed under his father's will. Up to this time, dispute between Badshah Khan and his younger brother on the one side, and with the Khans of Jandul on the other, leading sometimes to hostilities, occurred constantly.

out the State. During the disturbances Adinzai and the rest of the elans of the Lower Swat on the right bank passed under the control of Saiyid Abdnl Jabbar Shah. Nawab Badshah Khan reconquered Adinzai and Shamoza in 1916. but was defeated in Nipki Khel county in an effort to subdue the Upper Swat elans.

17. In the first half of 1916, the Nawab made strenuous efforts to reconquer the other Upper Swat clans; by the end of June he had established his hold on the right bank of the river as far as the Shamoza tract.

18. The relations between Nawab Badshah Khan and the Mehtar of Chitral which had been strained for some time past, considerably improved towards the end of the year.

19. In 1917, Abdul Matin Khan, eldest son of the late Umra Khan, Khan of Jandul, came from Kabul with some of his brothers to try to regain his patrimony. He began by helping the Nawab to recover Jandul which had passed into the hands of Said Ahmad Khan when Miangul Jan occupied Dir in 1913. The Jandul tract was thus restored to the Dir State. But Abdul Matin Khan was disappointed at not being put in possession of Barwa and disassociating himself from the Nawab's action, departed to Bajaur.

20. In the same year, owing to the efforts of the Swatis, an alliance was effected between Saiyid Abdul Jabbar Shah of Sitana and the Miangul of Saidu on the left bank of the river, the object being to oust entirely the Nawab's authority from Swat. Their joint efforts in the spring of 1917 were unavailing. Dissensions broke out between the Saiyid and the Miangul in which the latter was successful, and in September 1917, it was intimated to Abdul Jabbar Shah by the Swati Elders that his services were no longer required. He accordingly left for his home and his role was assumed by the Miangul.

21. In June 1918, the title of Nawab which till then had been a personal one, was made hereditary, subject to loyalty and good service, and the Nawab's subsidy was raised to Rs. 50,000 per annum with effect from 1st June 1918. At the same time Shah Jehan Khan, eldest son of the Nawab, was recognized as Heir-Apparent, and the title of Khan Bahadur was bestowed upon him.

22. During the Afghan War of 1919, the Nawab remained loyal to Government and prevented any outbreak on the part of his tribesmen. His services in resisting Afghan intrigue were rewarded by a grant of Rs. 1,00,000.

23. While attempting to extend his authority in Swat, the Nawab suffered a very severe defeat in August 1919, losing some 500 men killed; and a large number of rifles. As the result of this action, all the Swat tribes on the right bank of the river passed from his control.

24. Throughout 1920 and the first half of 1921, the Nawab's efforts were directed to the reconquest of his lost territories, especially the Adinzai tract. He had no success and in December 1920 again suffered a defeat at the hands of Miangul of Swat. Adinzai, however, was returned to the Nawab under official pressure in 1922, under certain conditions binding on both parties.

25. In July 1923, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India passed through Dir on his tour to Chitral and Gilgit.

they were withdrawn on the 15th September 1933 and the safety of the bridge was entrusted to the Nawab.

34. In August 1935, Alamzeb Khan, the exiled brother of the Nawab of Dir, entered Jandul at the head of a force of about 1,000 men, chiefly recruited from the Salarzai. The fort of Miskini was treacherously surrendered to him but he was shortly afterwards defeated by the Nawab's forces and Miskini was recaptured. On the night of the 27th October 1935, the Nawab's old palace at Dir and the partially built new palace adjoining it were burnt.

35. There are some 125 miles of motorable roads in Dir State—

Chakdarra—Dir.....	74 miles.
Balambat—Barwa <i>via</i> Lal	
Qilla and Salara Kandao.....	25 „
Balambat—Munda.....	13 „
Munda—Barwa.....	13 „

36. The Nawab of Dir was appointed a K.B.E. on June 3rd, 1933, and was invested with the insignia by His Excellency the Viceroy at New Delhi in March, 1934. His full name and titles are Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Shah Jahan Khan, K.B.E., Nawab of Dir.

37. The Nawab's son Mohammad Shah Khushru Khan was recognised by Government as his Heir Apparent in a Durbar held at Dir by His Excellency the Governor on 1st October 1936.

PHULRA.

1. The State of Phulra which comprises some 98 small villages with a population of 6,644, is situated in Fendal Tanawal on the western border of the Mansehra Tahsil and its boundaries are defined in Regulation No. 11 of 1900. The administration of this small State is exactly similar to that of the Chief of Amb with respect to his territory in Fendal Tanawal.

2. The present Chief, Khan Sahib Abdul Latif Khan, was born on the 12th December 1907. He has a son named Makhmud Khan, born on 15th September 1928 and the following 4 brothers who live with him:—

- (1) Abdul Hamid—born 20th July 1909.
- (2) Abdul Ghafur—born 5th October 1914.
- (3) Abdul Sattar—born 18th August 1916.
- (4) Mohammad Ahmed—born 15th July 1923.

His grand uncles, Muhammad Umar Khan and Ghulam Haidar Khan, the sons of Abdullah Khan, and other male relatives, hold Guzars in villages within the estate and gradually have become independent of the Chief.

3. Much of the Estate of Phulra is in the hands of the Guzara Khors. Up till 1912 they paid rent to the Khan, but after this the Khan was unable to collect his rents. Subsequently a compromise was arranged whereby the Khan waived his claim to rent in return for certain villages which were handed over by the Guzara Khors. This arrangement not only increased the Khan's income but strengthened his almost extinct authority over his tenants.

A fine of arms and money was collected, and it was clearly demonstrated that the Mian Guls had no power either to control the tribes of Upper Swat or to protect them from the consequences of their misdeeds. In October, the Mian Guls came in to Malakand with 600 Malikis and tendered complete submission.

3. Soon after this, the two sons of the Akhund of Swat died and the family was then represented by the four grandsons, of whom Said Badshah, eldest son of Abdul Hanan, was murdered in 1904.

4. Three years later, the other son of Abdul Hanan was murdered, leaving Gul Shahzada and his brother Shirin Badshah as the sole survivors. The two brothers were on extremely bad terms, and had more than once to be called in to Malakand for a settlement to be arranged between them. This constant strike did more than anything else to destroy their authority and influence.

5. In 1915, the excellent relations which had existed between Government and the tribes of Upper Swat, were endangered by an attempt on the part of the Sandaki Mullah to raise "Jehad". His efforts resulted in a very half-hearted attack on the Malakand Moveable Column, which was easily repulsed; but in order to punish the tribes for this unprovoked aggression, a blockade was established against the whole of Upper Swat, which remained in force till the end of the year.

6. Shortly before this, the tribes of Upper Swat had called in Sayyid Abdul Jabbar Shah of Sittana to be their "King" and to assist them in freeing the tribes on the right bank of the Swat river from the oppressive rule of the Nawab of Dir. Abdul Jabbar Shah aided by the Sandaki Mullah succeeded in ousting the Nawab from Swat, and consolidated his position as ruler by driving out the two surviving Mian Guls, who fled to Addinzai and joined the Nawab. In 1916, the Nawab attacked Abdul Jabbar Shah and reconquered some of his possessions on the right bank, thus enabling the Mian Guls to re-establish themselves at Saidu on the left bank, while Abdul Jabbar Shah was engaged elsewhere. Chaotic anarchy then prevailed in Upper Swat until September 1917, when the Jirga decided that they no longer wished to retain Abdul Jabbar Shah, who left the country. Miangul Gul Shahzada was left as the most powerful man in Swat and soon after was accepted as "King" in place of Abdul Jabbar Shah.

7. He proceeded with the help of the Sandaki Mullah to organise the tribes on both sides of the river against the impending attempt of the Nawab of Dir to recover his lost territory on the right bank. The Nawab's attack was launched in August 1918 and met with some initial success, in which Miangul Shirin Badshah, younger and only surviving brother of Gul Shahzada, was killed. His death caused great resentment both in Swat and Bajaur against the Nawab, who was unable to follow up his success, and withdraw his lashkars. He renewed his attempt in the spring of the following year but met with very determined resistance from the Mian Gul, whose army was reinforced by detachments from Ghorband and Chakesar. The Swatis finally inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Nawab in August 1919, and not only freed all the right bank of the river from the Nawab, but also captured from him a considerable portion of the Addinzai Valley north of Chakdarra. For the next three years, the Nawab continued to make intermittent but determined efforts to recover Addinzai from the Mian Gul

co-operation been surveyed in detail by parties of the Indian Survey Department. In the spring of 1926, Sir Aurel Stein was able to carry out as the guest of the Mian Gul a prolonged archaeological survey of Upper Swat and Chakesar and visited places where hitherto no European had penetrated.

13. When His Excellency the Viceroy visited the Agency in October 1926, the Mian Gul in his capacity of Wali of Swat, was accorded an interview with his sons and Jirga at Chakdarra on the left bank of the river.

14. In 1927, the Swat forests were inspected by Mr. Parnell, Conservator of Forests, Punjab, and in 1928 Khan Sahib Malik Allayar Khan, Deputy Conservator of Forests, was deputed to demarcate the forests and prepare a working plan in accordance with the recommendations made by Mr. Parnell in the previous year. The forests were worked for a time under a contract by Messrs. Spedding, Dinga Singh and Co., but arrangements with this firm subsequently broke down and there have been no fellings since 1930.

15. The Mian Gul was appointed a Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire on January 1st, 1930, and was invested with the insignia by H. E. the Viceroy at Saidu in April 1930. His full name and titles are Miangul Gulshahzada Sir Abdul Wadud. K.B.E., Wali of Swat.

16. During 1931, Red shirt agitators in British Territory did their best to undermine the Wali's authority throughout his dominions. A rebellion which had been planned to take place was nipped in bud by the arrest at the end of December of the leading spirit, a Mulla of Chakesar known as the Sundia Baba. The Sundia Baba is now dead.

17. After the disturbances of 1931, the Wali has continued steadily to consolidate his power and develop his State, though hampered by lack of funds due to the prevailing financial depression. The foundations of a Zenana Hospital have been laid at Saidu.

18. Jahanzeb, the eldest son of the Wali of Swat, was recognised by the Government of India as his heir-apparent in a Durbar held at Saidu by the Political Agent on behalf of H. E. the Governor on the 15th May 1933.

19. Considerable progress has been made in the construction of motorable roads; and in 1937 communication between Swat State and the Mardan District through Buner was completed *viâ* the Karakar Pass, with assistance from Government. The most important roads now are—

Landakai—Saidu	20 miles.
Saidu—Churrarai	36 "
Saidu—Maina	8½ "
Barikot—Surkhawai Kandao	53 "
Paithi—Mingora (<i>via</i> right bank)	36 "
Saidu—Tutan-o-Banda	15 "
Saidu—Suhagali	16 "
Saidu—Samai	20 "
Saidu—Biha	32 "
Saidu—Shalpeen	24 "
Saidu—Chamtalai	23 "
Saidu—Sigram	11 "
Saidu—Kandak Jaji	18 "
Saidu—Najigram	16 "

20. The influence of the Wali has continued to increase and the State has taken over the administration of a part of the Indus Kohistan.

Average annual ex- penditure (to nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR - TROOPS		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STAFFS' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
46,84,000 ✓	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	1,133	926	17	..	..
8,03,000	2,307-4-0	..	..	3	..	..	16	163	67	11	..	..
1,41,000	..	..	..	..	8	59	..	..	19	..	..	..
16,57,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	(a) 289	198	11	..	..
24,60,000	..	..	70	152+27	..	..	25	833	360	13	15	15
29,61,000 including Oudh estates).	..	..	15	10	..	..	17	601	346	13	15	15
19,03,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	426	15	..	17
1,10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	40	9	..	..
8,70,000	..	..	..	50	..	..	40	(b) 531	250	11	..	..
11,44,000	1,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	11	Infantry 156 Sappers 31	141	11	..	..

(a) Includes 137 Sappers.

(b) Includes 305 Sappers.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUER.		
	To Government.	To other States	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
21,77,000	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	482	388	13	.	15
.												
1,35,000	..	..	..	..	20	50+ 10	..	..	34	..	..	..
1,31,68,000	..	..	..	90	..	..	(a) 916	(b) 2,207	1,450	17	19	19
2,59,000	11,000	..	..	.	..	..	8	47	36	11	..	..

(a) Includes 139 Patiala Horse Guard which has not yet been organised.

(b) Includes 91 Transport Corps and 174 Patiala Horse Foot. The latter have not yet been organised.

subsequent years, and in 1866 the management of the State was assumed by a representative of the British Government during the minority of Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan. Under British management the State was rapidly brought into a flourishing condition, and at the time of Sadiq Muhammad Khan's installation in 1879 the revenue had risen to twenty lakhs. Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan took an active share in the preparations for the second Afghan War. He died in 1899. During the minority of his son, the administration of the State was carried on by the late Colonel L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., who was Superintendent from February 1899 to April 1903. Bahawalpur ranks second in order of precedence amongst the Indian States of the Punjab States Agency.

2. Nawab Muhammad Bahawal Khan V Abbasi, who succeeded Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan, was educated at the Aitchison College for four years. He was invested with full powers by Lord Curzon in 1903. He was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in Nov. 1905. In November 1906, he proceeded on a pilgrimage to Mecca and on his way back died of pneumonia at Aden on the 15th February 1907. He was succeeded by his son, Sadiq Mohammad Khan, who was born in 1904. A Council of Regency consisting of 5 members was appointed on the 26th.

6. A son and heir (Sahibzada Muhammad Abbas Ali Khan) was born to His Highness on the 22nd March 1924. His Highness was in England from 21st June 1924 till August 1924, and again for short periods in 1931, 1932, 1933-34 and 1935. His Highness went to the Hedjaz on pilgrimage in January and returned to his State in April 1935. He attended the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor in London in 1937.

7. The Nawab is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes. Lord Reading paid a visit to the State in 1924 and Lord Irwin in 1926 and 1927.

CHAMBA.

The Chamba Rajas are Rajputs and are said to have come from Merwara in Rajputana. A sanad conferring the State upon Raja Sri Singh and his male heirs in perpetuity was granted in 1848. In 1873 Raja Gopal Singh abdicated in favour of his son, Sham Singh, then only 8 years of age. The administration during Sham Singh's minority was conducted by an officer of the Punjab Commission acting as Superintendent. The rule of succession in this State is that brothers in order of seniority succeed in the absence of direct heirs. The State ranks fourteenth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States in the Punjab.

2. Raja Sir Bhure Singh succeeded his brother, Raja Sham Singh, on the 23rd of January 1904, on the latter's abdication. He was formally installed with full ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 12th May 1904. For many years previously he had been associated with his brother in the management of the State which, indeed, since October 1902, had devolved entirely on him owing to the serious illness of the ex-Raja. The latter died suddenly on the 10th June 1905. Raja Sir Bhure Singh was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905 and was present at the Chapter of Indian Orders held at Agra in January 1907, and also at the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. He was decorated with the C.I.E. and the K.C.S.I. in 1906. On the outbreak of the war in 1914, His Highness offered his own personal services and the resources of his State. He contributed liberally to the War Fund and assisted in other ways, especially in recruiting. He was awarded the K.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the war. He died in September 1919 and was succeeded by his elder son Raja Ram Singh.

3. The arrangement by which the control of the State forests was restored to the late Raja as an experiment for a period of five years, came to an end on the 31st March 1913 and as the experiment was a complete success the permanent restoration of control to His Highness was sanctioned, subject to the same conditions as were laid down at the time of the experimental transfer in 1907-08. The forests are being administered by an officer of the Imperial Forest Service lent to the State. The late Raja did a great deal to improve communications within the State. An officer of the Royal Engineers was for a time lent as Chief Engineer of the State. The works for which he was principally entertained were a cart road to the plains, of which,

in December 1912. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 he placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of Government and also offered his personal services. He received the C.B.E. in June 1919 and the C.I.E. on the 1st January 1921, in recognition of his war services.

2. The present Nawab Muhammad Iqtidar Ali Khan, Bahadur, who was born on 20th November 1912, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father and was formally installed by the Commissioner, Ambala Division, on 22nd January 1926. He was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, from April 1927 to June 1930, after which he continued his studies privately with a European tutor (Captain Ambler) up to the 31st March 1933. Steps were then taken to give the Nawab administrative training. He was invested with ruling powers by His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab on the 21st November 1934. The exercise of these powers is subject to an agreed understanding. During his minority the administration of the State was first carried on by a Council consisting of a President and two members and later on by a Manager under the supervision of the Commissioner, Ambala.

A son (heir-apparent) was born to the Nawab on the 19th December 1935.

3. The State which was formerly in political relations with the Punjab Government through the Commissioner, Ambala Division, was placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, from the 1st October 1936.

4. The Nawab is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy.

FARIDKOT.

The Faridkot Rajas are sprung from the same stock as the Phulkian Chiefs, having a common ancestor in Barar, more remote by twelve generations than the celebrated Phul. Chaudhri Kapura founded the Faridkot house in the middle of the sixteenth century. Sardar Hamir Singh, grandson of Kapura, became independent a century later having added considerably to the family possessions. Maharaja Ranjit Singh took possession of the State in 1809, but was forced to relinquish it with his other Cis-Sutlej possessions by the British Government. For services rendered during the first Sikh War the Faridkot Chief, Sardar Pahar Singh, obtained the title of Raja and a grant of territory. His son rendered good service during the Mutiny. Faridkot ranks thirteenth in order of precedence in the Punjab States Agency.

2. Raja Balbir Singh Bahadur was born on the 30th August 1869, and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1898 on the death of his father, Raja Bikram Singh. As a condition of his succession he agreed to submit to the control of the Commissioner of Jullundur for five years in certain matters such as appointments to the chief offices of the State. In November 1904, however, the Chief took the management of affairs into his own hands. Raja Balbir Singh was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905 but was prevented by illness from attending. After repeated attacks of illness, Raja Balbir Singh died on the 11th February 1906, and was succeeded by his nephew, Brij Indar Singh, who had

JIND.

Jind is one of the three Phulkian States. The family of the Ruling Prince belongs to the Sidhu Jat clan. Phul, the common ancestor of the three Phulkian houses, was descended from Baryam, who was granted the chaudrayat or office of revenue collector of the waste country to the south-west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526 A. D. Phul received a firman from the Emperor Shah Jahan continuing to him this office; he died in 1652. From the eldest of the sons of Phul have descended the families of Nabha and Jind, and from the second the Patiala family. The founder of the Jind State was Gajpat Singh, a great-grandson of Phul. He took part in the Sikh coalition of 1763 against the Afghan Governor of Sirhind and received a large tract of country as his share of the spoil. One of his daughters became the mother of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. In 1772 the title of Raja was conferred upon him by the Emperor Shah Alam. Raja Gajpat Singh's son, Bhag Singh, assisted Lord Lake in his operations against the Mahrattas and was rewarded by the grant of the pargana of Bawana and the Gohana estates. In 1834 the Jind Raja died without issue. Sarup Singh of Bazidpur, a third cousin of the deceased Raja, succeeded to the *qaddi* by order of the British Government, but he was held to be entitled to succeed only to the territory possessed by his great-grandfather. Raja Gajpat Singh, and estates yielding Rs. 1,82,000 revenue were resumed by the British Government as escheats. Raja Sarup Singh's conduct during the first Sikh War was on the whole satisfactory, and he received in reward a grant of land. When the mutiny broke out in 1857 Sarup Singh was not behind the Maharaja of Patiala in active loyalty, and his services on that occasion were of a most valuable nature. He was the only Prince who was present with the army before Delhi. In recognition of his services the Dadri territory, 600 square miles in extent, was made over to him and also thirteen villages close to Sangrur assessed at Rs. 1,38,000; his salute was raised from 9 to 11 guns, and other privileges conferred upon him. In 1864 he was created a G.C.S.I. His son, Raja Raghubir Singh, was a worthy successor: he died in 1887. Jind ranks third in order of precedence among the Indian States in the Punjab.

2. The present Ruler Raja-i-Rajagan Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh, Rajendra Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., succeeded his grandfather, Raja Raghubir Singh, when a minor and was invested with powers in November 1899. He was required for a time, in exercising his powers, to follow the advice which the Political Officer thought it necessary to tender to him. The Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal line of railway, constructed at the expense of the Jind and Malekotla States, was opened for traffic in 1901. The construction of the Jind-Panipat Railway, financed partly by the Jind Darbar which was commenced during the year 1913-14, was completed and opened.

3. The State furnished a contingent for service during the Afghan War of 1878-79 and the Jind State Forces were utilized during the Tirah Campaign of 1897. The State also offered aid in the operations on the frontier in 1908 against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes. On the outbreak of the War in 1914 Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of Government. His Highness's offer of 2 lakhs towards the

2. The present Ruler is Raja-i-Rajagan Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh, Bahadur. G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E. He was invested with full powers in 1890, the State having been administered in the interim by an officer of the Punjab Commission. In the latter part of 1901, a Council was appointed which conducted the administration under the general supervision of the Maharaja. The Maharaja visited Europe and America during the summer of 1893. In the summer of 1897, he attended the celebrations held in London to commemorate the 60th year of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria's reign. He also paid visits to the Tsar of Russia at Petrograd and the Sultan of Turkey in Constantinople. His Highness again went to Europe in 1899 on account of ill-health. In 1900 he paid a visit to the Paris Exhibition. In 1903, acting under medical advice, he made a voyage to Japan returning to the State in February 1904. In March 1905, he proceeded to England to arrange for the education of his sons. Since then His Highness has visited Europe frequently. In 1932 His Highness visited the Dutch East-Indies. His Highness has four surviving sons, the Heir-Apparent Tikka Raja Patanjit Singh (born on the 16th May 1892), Major Maharaj Kumar Amarjit Singh, I.A. (born 1893), Maharaj Kumar Karamjit Singh (born 1896), and Maharaj Kumar Ajit Singh (born 1907). The second son of His Highness, Maharaj Kumar Mahjit Singh (born 1893), who was a Minister in the Government of the United Provinces, died in April 1932. All His Highness's sons received their education in England. Maharaj Kumar Amarjit Singh is an M.A. of Oxford University and was made an Honorary Captain on the 3rd December 1918, being promoted to the rank of Honorary Major on the 18th January 1930. He was A.D.C. to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. He was made a C.I.E. in 1935. His Highness has been permitted to call his heir-apparent the "Tikka Raja" instead of the "Tikka Sahib". His Highness attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. His Highness also attended the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor in London in 1937. He celebrated the Diamond Jubilee of his rule in November 1937. A son and heir was born to the Tikka Raja in October 1934.

3. The State furnished a contingent of 700 men which did good service during the Afghan War of 1878-79, and the Kapurthala State Forces took part with credit in the operations in Tirah in 1897. On the outbreak of the war with Germany in 1914 His Highness the Maharaja immediately offered the resources of his State to Government. The State Forces were sent on active service to East Africa and returned in January 1918 after a campaign of 3½ years, during which they greatly distinguished themselves. The Maharaja very generously contributed one lakh of rupees towards their maintenance on field service for a period of one year and in addition he earmarked a sum of Rs. 50,000 for active service allowances and other expenses of the corps. His Highness' offer of Rs. 25,000 for the purchase of motor ambulances was accepted and also his offer to forego his claim to the extra expenditure amounting to Rs. 3,76,248 incurred by the Darbar on the State Forces above the peace expenditure. In 1924 as a result of the efficiency of the State Forces maintained for Imperial Service and the amount of revenue spent upon them, the annual *nazrana* of Rs. 1,31,000 was remitted by the Government of India.

1911. The honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel was conferred on him on the 1st January 1918 in recognition of services rendered in connection with the War. He died on the 8th February 1921 and was succeeded by His Highness Mir Ali Nawaz Khan, who was born in 1884. He visited Europe in 1911. In June 1934 he proceeded to Meshed on pilgrimage and returned to his State in July. He died on the 26th December 1935, and was succeeded by his son Mir Faiz Muhammad Khan.

2. The present Ruler, Mir Faiz Muhammad Khan, was born on the 4th January 1913. He married a daughter of Nawab Moinuddoula Bahadur of Hyderabad, Deccan, in January 1932. He proceeded to England with his wife and mother in September 1932 and a son was born to him at Brighton in June 1933. Mir Faiz Muhammad Khan has not yet been entrusted with the powers of his State, which are exercised by a minister responsible to the Resident for the Punjab States.

3. The advent of the Sukkur Barrage Scheme necessitated the reorganization of the whole State system of irrigation from the Indus by means of inundation canals. A large canal (the Rohri Canal) was dug traversing the State in order to irrigate British Sind and this cut across the old inundation system and necessitated the construction of two feeder channels to replace it.

4. The State, which was formerly in political relations with the Bombay Government through the Political Agent, Sukkur, was placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General (now Resident), Punjab States, from the 1st April 1933.

5. The Mir is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

LOHARU.

1. The Nawab's family is descended from a Bokhara Moghal who took service with the Emperor Ahmad Shah and married the daughter of the Governor of Attock. His son, Ahmad Bakhsh Khan, entered the service of the Raja of Alwar, who employed him as agent to Lord Lake. In recognition of his services Lord Lake granted him a sanad conferring on him a perpetual jagir in the Gurgaon District yielding three lakhs of revenue per annum. This grant, which was subject to the supply of 200 horsemen on demand and an exhibition of manifest zeal and attachment to the British Government, was confirmed by the Government of India. Ahmad Bakhsh Khan's son and successor was executed for complicity in the murder of Mr. William Fraser, the Resident at Delhi, and part of the Loharu territory was confiscated. Loharu proper was continued to his two brothers; but owing to dissensions the younger brother was eventually compelled to leave the State. The branch of the family descended from him receives allowances of Rs. 12,000 per annum from the Nawab of Loharu. The title of Nawab was revived in favour of Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan, the great-grandfather of the present Nawab, by Lord Northbrook in 1874. Nawab Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan was a gentleman of high literary attainments. A short time before his death he voluntarily agreed to reside at Delhi, leaving the management of the State to his son, as his financial affairs had fallen into confusion.

vicissitudes, being at one time stripped by the Sikhs of all their possessions except a few villages in the vicinity of Maler Kotla. The State assisted the British Government during the Gurkha War in the Sivalik Hills, and furnished a contingent of seven hundred foot in the Sutlej Campaign of 1846. Maler Kotla ranks tenth in order of precedence in the Punjab States Agency.

2. The late Ruler, Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, Bahadur, was born on the 13th October 1857, and succeeded by adoption to the *gaddi* on the death of his distant cousin, Nawab Sikandar Ali, in 1871. He was insane for many years, and the affairs of the State were until early in 1905 administered by a Superintendent under the supervision of the Commissioner of Jullundur, to whose political control the State was then subject. The Nawab of Lohara managed the State with ability as Superintendent up to the end of the year 1902, when, though still retained by the State as an adviser, he made over charge to the Nawab's eldest son, Ahmad Ali Khan, who had received training in the transaction of State business and had shown an interest in his work and was therefore considered fit to be entrusted with the management of the State. The Nawabzada's administration having proved satisfactory the services of the adviser were dispensed with early in 1905, and Ahmad Ali Khan, with the title of Regent, exercised the powers entrusted to him subject only to the control of the Commissioner of Jullundur. Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan died on the 23rd August 1908.

3. The present Ruler, Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., succeeded his father, and was formally installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 5th January 1909. The Nawab was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911. On the outbreak of the War (1914), the Nawab offered his State Sappers and the resources of his State. The State Sappers were employed in France and subsequently at Basra. His Highness contributed generously to the various War Funds and made a munificent donation towards the expenses of the Indian Expeditionary Force besides helping in various other ways. The Nawab was made a K.C.S.I. on the 3rd June 1915, an Honorary Major on the 14th June 1916, Lieutenant-Colonel on the 31st December 1919, and a K.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1921. Sahibzada Muhammad Istikhar Ali Khan, born on the 20th May 1901, is the heir-apparent. A son was born to Sahibzada Altaf Ali Khan in October 1936. This is His Highness the Nawab's first grand-son.

4. The State contributed eight lakhs of rupees towards the cost of the Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhial Railway, which was opened for traffic in 1901.

5. The Maler Kotla Sappers rendered good service during the Tirah Campaign of 1897 and their work in China in 1901 was most favourably reported on.

6. The revenue settlement of the State was completed during the year 1912-13.

7. In December 1913, the State was transferred from the political charge of the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, to that of the Political Agent, Bahawalpur Agency, and on the 1st November 1921 it was placed in the political charge of the Agent to the Governor-General (now Resident), Punjab States.

salute of 15 guns was granted to the Ruler. The Maharaja is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

6. Maharaja Ripudaman (later Gueharan) Singh severed his connection with the State in 1923 and took up his residence with his family in Dehra Dun, leaving the State to be administered in his absence by an Administrator appointed by the Government of India. In February 1928 he was deposed and interned under Regulation III of 1918 in Kodaikanal (Madras Presidency). He was succeeded by his eldest son Partap Singh, born on the 21st September 1919, and a Council of Regency consisting of a President and three Members was appointed to act during the minority. His Highness Maharaja Partap Singh accompanied by his mother visited England in 1932. He proceeded again to England in 1934 and entered Badingham College, near Leatherhead, where he is now pursuing his studies.

PATAUDI.

1. The original ancestor of the Patandi Nawab was an Afghan named Shaikh Pir Mat, who came to India in the time of the Emperor Akbar. A descendant of his, Faiz Talab, took service with the Mahrattas, but afterwards transferred his allegiance to Shah Alam, Emperor of Delhi, and was employed by Lord Lake against Holkar. He distinguished himself as a brave and loyal soldier, and was granted the Patandi *Ilaka* in perpetual jagir by Lord Lake in 1806. The title of Nawab is said to have been conferred on him in the same year. His son, Nawab Muhammad Akbar Ali, behaved loyally during the Mutiny. Patandi ranks seventeenth in order of precedence amongst Indian States in the Punjab.

2. Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan, Bahadur, succeeded in 1898 when Nawab Mumtaz Hussain Khan died without issue. During Mumtaz Hussain's life time it was found necessary to deprive him of control over the income and expenditure of the State. The State remained under Government control until the finances had been put upon a proper footing. Certain powers were in 1903 conferred on Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan whose conduct, which had hitherto proved unsatisfactory, then showed signs of improvement. It was, however, found necessary to withdraw these powers in 1906, as he had proved himself incompetent to exercise them, and the State was placed under management. In 1911 the Nawab was permitted to exercise full powers subject to certain restrictions. He died on the 31st May 1913 and was succeeded by Nawabzada Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan who was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. The installation of the Nawab was performed by the Commissioner of Ambala Division at Patandi on the 16th October 1913. Full powers of administration, with certain exceptions, were granted to the Nawab in 1916. Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan died of pneumonia at Delhi on the night of the 29th November 1917. He was succeeded by his eldest son Nawab Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, the present Chief, who was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and Balliol College, Oxford, where he earned distinction by winning "Blues" for both cricket and hockey. He returned to India in October 1931, and was invested, with ruling powers by His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab

time was made a Member of the Legislative Council of the Government of India. He was succeeded by his son Maharaja Mahindar Singh, G.C.S.I., in 1862 who ruled for fourteen years and was succeeded by Maharaja Rajindra Singh, G.C.S.I. Patiala was taken under British protection in 1809; it ranks first amongst the Punjab States.

2. The present Ruler, Maharaja Sir Bhupindar Singh, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., LL.D., succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father Maharaja Sir Rajindar Singh, G.C.S.I., in November 1900. The late Ruler was only 28 years of age when he died. The administration during the minority of Maharaja Bhupindar Singh, who was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, from October 1904 to February 1908, was conducted by a Council of Regency consisting of three members. With effect from 1st October 1909 the resignation of the Council was accepted, and the Maharaja began to rule the State. The Maharaja was, on the 3rd November 1910, formally invested with full powers by His Excellency Lord Minto. His Highness paid a visit to Europe during the year 1911 and was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911, when he was appointed a G.C.I.E. He attended the ceremonies connected with the state entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on the 23rd December 1912. In 1917 the Maharaja and his successors were exempted from presenting nazars at Vice-regal Darbars. On the outbreak of the War with Germany in 1914, Maharaja Sir Bhupindar Singh placed his individual services and all the resources of his State unreservedly at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor. The active assistance rendered by His Highness and the Darbar in connection with the War was in every way worthy of the high traditions of the State. The services of the Rajindar Lancers were utilised at the front. The Maharaja himself was permitted to proceed to the front, and was appointed Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, but owing to illness had to return from Aden. Later, however, he visited the allied fronts. For services in connection with the War His Highness received, on the 1st January 1918, the G.B.E., and his personal salute was raised to 19 guns. The Maharaja went to England in 1918, was appointed Major-General and attended the Imperial War Conference as a representative of Indian States. He was also appointed Honorary Colonel of the 15th (Ludhiana) Sikhs and of the newly raised 1-140th Patiala Infantry; and while in Europe he was the recipient of certain foreign Orders. His Highness proceeded on service during the Afghan War in 1919 as special service officer on the staff of Sir Arthur Barrett, and remained on duty till an armistice was asked for by the Amir. He was created a G.C.S.I. and a permanent local salute of 19 guns was given to the State on the 1st January 1921. He was made a G.C.V.O. on the 17th March 1922, on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's visit to India. His Highness has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King Emperor. His Highness was promoted to the rank of Honorary Lieutenant-General in the Army in 1931. The Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred on His Highness by the Punjab University at its special Jubilee Convocation held in December 1933.

3. A son and heir, Yuvraj Yadavinder Singh, was born to His Highness on the 7th January 1913.

England and employed Mr. Isaac Butt to plead before the Court of Directors. In 1860 Lord Canning recommended the admission of Umed Singh's claim and it was recognised in the following year. But Umed Singh, after 13 years of waiting, survived the good news only a few hours. His son, Dalip Singh was installed as Rana at the age of two. The Chief exercises full ruling powers subject to the confirmation of death sentences by the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States, Simla. Baghat ranks tenth among the Punjab Hill States.

2. The late Rana Dalip Singh was made a C.I.E. in 1895-96. He attended the Imperial Coronation Darbar at Delhi in December 1911, and died shortly after his return to the State. His son Durga Singh, the present Chief was formally installed on the 23rd May 1913 and during his minority the administration of the State was conducted by his uncle, the late Rai Sahib Kanwar Amar Singh. In September 1919, the young Chief, who completed his education at the Aitchison College, was granted the powers of a Manager of the State with a trained Accountant to assist him. He was invested with full ruling powers by the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla, on the 16th September 1922. The title of Raja was conferred upon the Chief on the 4th June 1928 as a hereditary distinction.

3. The Rana offered the services of the State on the outbreak of the war in 1911. He represented the Simla Hill States as an elected member of the Chamber of Princes from November 1921 to March, 1933.

4. The Raja is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy.

BALSAN.

1. Balsan lies about 30 miles east of Simla, across the Giri, a tributary of the Jumna. The country is fertile and beautifully wooded with fine forests of deodar. The Rana is a Rajput and traces his descent from the Raja of Sirmur. The State of Balsan was acquired by conquest and previous to the Gurkha invasion of 1805, was a feudatory of Sirmur. On the expulsion of the Gurkhas the Thakuraj of Balsan was granted to Thakur Jograj Singh by a sanad, dated the 21st September 1815. Jograj Singh lived to the ripe old age of 87. He behaved with conspicuous loyalty in the Mutiny, and gave shelter and hospitality to several Englishmen who left Simla when the station was threatened by the Gurkha regiment at Jutogh. The Thakur was created a Rana in 1858 for his services and was rewarded in open Durbar with a valuable Khillat. He was succeeded by Blup Singh, who died in 1884, aged 64. From 1884 to March 1920 Bir Singh, the great-grandson of Jograj Singh, was Chief. Rana Attar Singh, who for long had managed the State affairs, succeeded on the death of his brother the late Rana Bir Singh on the 1st March, 1920. He was installed by the Superintendent, Hill States, on the 14th June 1921. He died on the 19th May, 1936 at the age of 68, and was succeeded by his son, Ran Bahadur Singh, the present Rana, who was formally installed by the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States on the 23rd April 1937. He was given full powers immediately on succession. The Chief exercises full powers of administration, limited only by the usual control over death sentences exercised by the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States. Balsan ranks fourteenth in order of precedence amongst the Punjab Hill States.

four miles from Rampur. The State forests are on lease to and managed by the Punjab Government.

5. A son (heir-apparent) was born to the Raja on the 24th June 1934.

6. The Raja is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy.

BHAJJI.

1. Bhajji lies on the left bank of the Sutlej, due north of Simla. The opium of Bhajji is celebrated for its purity, and is an article of export. The capital, Suni, is famous for its sulphur springs which have a medicinal value. The founder of the house came from Kangra and acquired possession of the State by conquest. When the Gurkhas who overran the country between 1803 and 1818 were finally expelled by the British Government, the Rana of Bhajji, Rudar Pal, was confirmed in possession of the State by a sanad under the usual conditions of rendering service in time of war. The family name is Singh. Bhajji ranks twelfth in order of precedence among the Punjab Hill States.

2. Rana Durga Singh succeeded his father, Rana Ran Bahadur Singh, in 1875 and died on the 8th May 1913. Tika Birpal Singh, born on the 19th April 1906, has been recognised as Rana in place of his late father. He was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and Bishop Cotton School, Simla. The administration of the State was originally in the hands of a Council of 4 members, which has now been replaced by a Manager appointed by Government. The Manager bears the designation of Wazir.

A revenue settlement was satisfactorily concluded in 1924. The finances of the State are sound and the State is well managed.

The Rana was formally installed on the 22nd February 1918. He was married to the daughter of the Raja of Raj Kanika, District Cuttack, on the 25th November 1925. A son (heir-apparent) was born to the Rana on the 27th January 1928.

3. On the outbreak of the War in 1914 the Rana offered the resources of his State.

BIJA.

1. On the expulsion of the Gurkhas the State was restored to Thakur Man Chand who died in 1816 and was succeeded by his son Partap Chand who died in 1841. Partap Chand was succeeded by his son Udai Chand, who died in 1905. The present Chief is Thakur Puran Chand who succeeded in 1905 as a minor. He was formally installed by the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla on the 22nd January 1918, and was invested with powers in 1921. Death sentences require confirmation by the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States, Simla. The Chief has a son born on the 21st March 1916, who received his education at the Aitchison College, Lahore.

2. Bija ranks 19th in order of precedence amongst the Punjab Hill States.

Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 on which occasion he was appointed a Companion of the Star of India. He died at Benares in November 1931.

4. The Raja is a member of the Chamber of Princes, and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

DARKOTI.

1. On the expulsion of the Gurkhas Rana Surtes Ram was confirmed in the Chiefship. He died in 1854 and subsequent succession to the *gaddi* has been by the eldest son in each case. The present Chief is Rana Raghunath Singh, who succeeded in 1918. He exercises full ruling powers subject to the confirmation of death sentences by the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States, Simla. His heir is Tika Shiv Singh.

2. The State forests are managed by the Punjab Government, the net profits being paid to the Rana. Darkoti ranks 20th in order of precedence amongst the Punjab Hill States.

DHAMI.

1. The Dhami State lies to the west of Simla, about six miles from Jutogh. The Rana is a Rajput. His ancestor fled from Rappura, near Patiala, and settled at Dhami when Shahab-ud-din Ghorî invaded India in the 12th century. The State was originally a feudatory of Bilaspur, but was made independent by the British by a sanad, dated the 4th September 1815. This sanad was granted to Rana Gobardhan Singh, a boy of 12 who at that age fought under General Ochterlony against the Gurkhas. His loyal services during the Mutiny were acknowledged by a remission of half of the State tribute of Rs. 720 for his lifetime. His son, Fateh Singh, succeeded in 1867, and in 1880 he also received a remission of half his annual tributes. Fateh Singh died in 1894 and was succeeded by Hira Singh who was made a Companion of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1913 and received the remission of half his tribute for his general good administration. On the outbreak of the War in 1914 he offered his personal services and the resources of his State. He died in January 1920.

2. Rana Dalip Singh, the present Chief, born in 1908, succeeded on the death of his father, and the installation ceremony was performed by the Superintendent, Simla Hill States, on the 16th April, 1920. He was educated at the Aitchison College and Bishop Cotton School, Simla. He was given revenue training in Kangra District which he completed at the end of March 1927. He then received forest training in Jubbal, on the completion of which in August 1927 he was trained at Simla in Judicial and Treasury work. He was appointed President of the Dhami Council in December 1927 and was invested with ruling powers by the Superintendent, Simla Hill States, on the 7th of January 1930. The exercise of these powers is subject to the limitation that death sentences require confirmation by the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States, Simla. Rana Dalip Singh married the daughter of the Thakur of Tharoch State in January 1925. A son (heir-apparent) was born to the Rana on the 28th November 1928. With effect from the 1st April 1937, the Rana like his father and grandfather was granted by His Excellency

granted to Rana Kahar Singh with the condition attached of rendering feudal service to the Paramount Power. The Thakurais of Balsan, Barauli and Madhan were at one time feudatory to Kumharsain, but were made independent by General Ochterlony in 1815. Rana Kahar Singh's only son died in his father's lifetime and consequently, on Kahar Singh's death, in 1839, his estates lapsed to the British. They were, however, restored to a collateral, Pritam Singh. This Chief behaved loyally in the First Sikh War, crossing the Sutlej at the head of 300 men, and laying successful siege to the Kulu Fort of Srigarh. Pritam Singh died in 1874, and was succeeded by Rana Bharani Singh who ruled for 17 years and was in his turn succeeded by Rana Hira Singh on the 12th November 1874. Kumharsain ranks eleventh among the Punjab Hill States.

2. Owing to Rana Hira Singh's mental incapacity, the State was at first managed by a Council and afterwards by a Manager appointed by Government until the Rana's death which occurred on the 23rd August 1914. He was succeeded by his son Tika Vidyadhar Singh.

3. The present Chief Rana Vidyadhar Singh was installed on the 12th November 1915 and he was then invested with the powers of Manager of the State, and in 1920 full powers were conferred upon him. Death sentences however, require confirmation by the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States, Simla. A revenue settlement of the State was satisfactorily concluded in 1927. A son (heir-apparent) was born to the Rana on the 7th of January 1930.

KUNI HAR.

1. On the expulsion of the Gurkhas, Thakur Mungree Deo was confirmed in the Chieftship. Mungree Deo died in 1816 and was succeeded by his son, Kishen Singh, who died in 1866. Kishen Singh was succeeded by his son, Tegh Singh, who died in 1905. Tegh Singh was succeeded by his son, Hardeo Singh, the present Chief, who was born in 1898. Thakur Hardeo Singh succeeded as a minor and received ruling powers in 1917. The exercise of those powers is subject to the limitation that death sentences require confirmation by the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States, Simla. A son (heir-apparent) was born to the Thakur on the 29th of January 1931.

2. Kunihar ranks 17th in order of precedence amongst the Punjab Hill States.

KUTHAR.

1. In early times Kuthar seems to have been tributary in turn to Nalagarh and Bilaspur. At the time of the Gurkha invasion it was, however, tributary to Keonthal. During the Gurkha occupation of the hills Rana Gopal Singh took refuge at Manimajra in Ambala District. He died on his way back to Kuthar at the end of the war and the State was accordingly conferred on his son Bhup Singh.

2. Rana Bhup Singh died in 1858 and was succeeded by his minor son, Jai Chand, to whom a Khillat of Rs. 600 was granted in consideration of the services rendered by the State in the Mutiny. Jai Chand died in 1896 and was succeeded by Jagjit Chand, who abdicated in favour of his son and died shortly afterwards on the 19th of November 1930. Rana Krishan Chand, the present Chief, was born on the 23rd of August 1905, and was

present Chief. Sheo Singh was installed on the 31st January 1923. He exercises full ruling powers subject to the usual limitation that death sentences require confirmation by the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States, Simla.

3. A son and heir-apparent was born on the 20th August 1925. The powers of the Rana have been restricted and a Wazir approved by Government has been appointed.

4. Mangal ranks 18th in order of precedence amongst the Punjab Hill States.

NALAGARH (HINDUR).

1. The Chiefs of Hindur and Kahlur trace their origin to a common ancestor, a Chandel Rajput from Garh Chauderi. Nalagarh was conquered by the Raja of Kahlur (Bilaspur) who bestowed it on his brother, Gajeh Singh, from whom the present family is descended. Raja Ram Saran Singh greatly extended his possessions by conquest, but his power was broken and his country taken by the Gurkhas in 1803. When the Gurkhas were driven out by the British in 1815 Raja Ram Saran Singh, who had behaved with consistent loyalty to the British throughout the war, was granted a sanad which confirmed him in his possessions, but he refused to take over the districts which he himself had conquered and annexed before the Gurkha invasion. The administration of the Chief is unfettered except that death sentences require the confirmation of the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States. Nalagarh ranks fifth in order of precedence amongst the Punjab Hill States, and eleventh amongst the Punjab States.

2. The late Chief, Raja Isri Singh, succeeded his father, Raja Agar Singh, in 1876. Mian Jogendar Singh, who was born in 1870, was recognized as Chief on the death of his brother, Raja Isri Singh, in September 1911. The Council of Regency was abolished in December 1914 when a Wazir was appointed and the Raja was permitted to exercise the powers of a Ruling Chief subject, till the extinction of the State debt, to the control of the Superintendent, Hill States. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Raja offered his personal services and the resources of his State. A rebellion took place in the State in August 1918, and, as the consequent enquiries showed the need for securing a reasonable standard of administration from the Raja, certain conditions were imposed upon him. The State debt amounting to over a lakh of rupees has been cleared off and the finances placed on a firm footing. Most of the conditions imposed upon the Raja in 1919 have now been removed.

Co-operative Banks and Societies have been opened.

A revenue settlement of the Palar *Ilaga* was completed in 1923-24 and approved by Government. The settlement of the Des *Ilaga* was completed in 1926-27. A son (heir-apparent) was born on the 13th January 1922 and is being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore.

3. The Raja is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy.

SANGRI.

1. Sangri was originally a tributary of Bahadur, but was taken from that State by Raja Man Singh of Kulu, some time during the first half of the 18th century. In 1803 it was seized by the Gurkhas, but in 1815 it was

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces	SALUTE IN OUNES.		
	To Govern-ment	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs	Rs										
33,10,000	..	..	..	..	..	...	29	763	784	17	...	19
4,31,000												
11,53,000 (Hall Coin).	1,20,000	.	..	...	23	435	..	...	525	17	...	...
15,19,000	...		.	...	96	808	...	164	739	15	17	...
7,71,000	30,000	..	22	90	.	..	.	.	381	13	...	...
7,15,000	.	..	.	142	72	421	...	..	221	17	.	...
43,45,000	2,34,720 (Of this sum Rs. 2,00,000 has been suspended).	14,398	...	..	63	942	..	484	3,398	17	19	...

raised the fortunes of this Jat clan. Until 1763 it was probably one of the most formidable forces in India.

3. In 1803, the British concluded a treaty with Ranjit Singh, who assisted General Lake in the defeat of the Mahrattas at Agra, in return for which service he received a grant of certain districts. Immediately afterwards, however, while still in alliance with the British Government, Ranjit Singh entered into secret correspondence with the Mahrattas, and at the battle of Dig, this culminated in an open attack upon the British troops with whom his own were supposed to be in co-operation. This incident led to the memorable and unsuccessful siege of Bharatpur by Lord Lake. Four assaults were made and repelled with a loss to the besiegers of 3,000 men. Ranjit Singh, however, found it advisable to make overtures of peace which were accepted in 1805. A new treaty was concluded by which he agreed to pay an indemnity and five of his existing parganas were forfeited, he was guaranteed in the remaining 14 parganas.

The State was also visited by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (1921), and Their Majesties the King and Queen of Belgians (1925). Lord Curzon exchanged visits with Maharaja Ram Singh at Agra in 1899.

11. In recognition of services in connection with the Great War a permanent local salute of 19 guns was conferred on the Ruler of the State.

BUNDI.

1. The Ruling family belongs to the Hara clan of Chauhan Rajputs, and the country which they ruled up to about the year 1625 included, besides Bundi, the territory of the modern States of Kotah and Jhalawar, the whole tract being styled to this day Haraoti after the dominant family. The present ruler of Kotah is descended from a cadet of the same house.

2. The Bundi State suffered much during the supremacy of the Mahrattas, but in 1818 Maharao Raja Bishen Singh concluded a treaty with the British Government under which, in return for the protection of the latter and the remission of the tribute paid to Holkar, it was arranged that the State should pay to the British Government the tribute formerly paid to Scindia, and should furnish troops on the requisition of Government in accordance with its means. The tribute annually paid by the Bundi Darbar to Government amounts to Rs. 1,20,000.

3. His Highness Maharao Raja Sri Ishwan Singh Bahadur, who was born on the 8th March 1893, succeeded his uncle Maharao Raja Sri Raghuraj Singh on the 8th August 1927 and was invested with full ruling powers on the 26th September 1927.

4. His Highness the Maharao Raja is assisted in the administration by a council consisting of a Dewan and four other members.

5. The capital is 22 miles from Kotah on the Nagda-Muttra Railway, which passes through Bundi territory through Patan and Kapren.

6. The Bundi family is connected by marriage with the Ruling families of Jodhpur, Jaipur, Kishengaur, Banswara, Jaisalmer, Rewa, Jhalna and Nagod. His Highness is married to two daughters of Thakur Lal Radhakeshwar Prasad Singh of Durjanpur in Rewa State. His Highness has adopted Kunwar Bahadur Singh of Kapren as his heir. His Highness was created a G. C. I. E. in May 1937.

7. The following Viceroy's have paid visits to Bundi—Lord Curzon (1902), Lytton (1925), Reading (1926), Irwin (1929) and Willingdon (1935).

The State was also visited by Her Majesty Queen Mary in December 1911.

8. On the outbreak of the Great War the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government and made generous contributions to various Funds connected with the War.

9. Under an agreement, dated the 29th April 1924, the Government of India transferred to the Bundi Darbar the sovereignty of the two-thirds of the Kesorai Patan district, originally transferred to the former under the treaty of 1860 with Scindia. The tribute payable in respect of the district, *viz.*, Rs. 80,000, remains unaltered and is included in the total tribute of Rs. 1,20,000 payable to Government.

1922 in connection with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to India, and a G.C.I.E. in 1931.

A personal salute of 17 guns and the honorary rank of Major in the Army were conferred on His Highness on the 1st January 1921. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army on the 24th October 1921.

JHALAWAR.

1. The Jhalawar State was created in 1838 from a part of the territories then belonging to Kotah.

2. To the Treaty of 1817 between the British Government and the Kotah State the famous Regent of Kotah, Zalim Singh, succeeded in getting a supplementary article added, by which the administration of the State was vested in perpetuity in him, his heirs and successors. Madan Singh, the grandson of Zalim Singh, who had succeeded in due course to the Regency, was very unpopular with all classes and became involved in constant disputes with Maharao Ram Singh. There was danger of a popular rising to expel the Ministers and it was therefore resolved in 1838, with the consent of the Kotah Ruler, to repeal the supplementary article of the Treaty of 1817, and to create out of 17 parganas of Kotah, yielding a revenue of 12 lakhs of rupees, the principality of Jhalawar as a separate provision for the descendants of Zalim Singh. After the deposition of Maharaj-Rana Zalim Singh of Jhalawar in 1896, the Government of India restored to the Kotah State the greater portion of the ceded tracts, and from the remainder constituted a new State which was bestowed on a descendant of an ancestor of the Regent Zalim Singh. On the 1st January 1899 the actual transfer of territory was effected. From that date the new State of Jhalawar came into existence and the title of the Ruling Prince was at the same time changed from Maharaj-Rana to Raj-Rana and the salute reduced from 15 to 11 guns.

3. The new Jhalawar State consists of the area known as the Chaumehla, which comprises the four parganas of Pachpahar, Awar, Dag and Gangdhar, the Patan Pargana in which are situated the towns of Jhalrapatan, Patan and Brijnagar and a portion of the Suket pargana. There is also a small detached area Kirpapur, situated between Mewar and the Gwahar district of Neemuch which belongs to the State. The State pays Rs. 30,000 tribute to the British Government.

1. The first Ruler of the newly constituted State was His Highness Maharaj-Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who was descended from an ancestor of Raj Rana Zalim Singh, the Regent of Kotah. His Highness was born on 2nd September 1873 and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He was installed and invested with powers on the 6th February 1899. He died on the 13th April 1929 and was succeeded by his only son Rajendra Singh, who was born on the 15th July 1900. His Highness Maharaj-Rana Rajendra Singh was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and at Oxford. His Highness was granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant in the Army on the 13th January 1931. His Highness has one son who was

two grand-sons whose names are Blunwar Brijendra Pal and Bhanwar Surendra Pal. His Highness was created a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1935.

5. The administration of the State is carried on by a Dewan with an Assistant (Naib Dewan) acting under the guidance of His Highness the Maharaja in *Iktas Khas*.

6. Owing to financial difficulties in the State the Ruler's authority was vested in a Council under the general control of the Political Agent from 1881-1889, when all debts were fully liquidated. Direct financial control by the Political Agent was exercised for similar reasons from 1906 to 1917.

7. No Viceroy has yet visited Karauli.

8. On the outbreak of the Great War the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government.

KOTAH

1. Kotah and Bundi together constitute the tract called Harauti, the country of the Haras, to which race the Rulers of the two States belong. Kotah is an off-shoot from Bundi. Its growth from the parent stem dates back to the early part of the seventeenth century when Madho Singh, second son of Rao Rattan Singh of Bundi, acquired Kotah by a direct and independent grant from the Emperor Jahangir. The limits of the State were subsequently gradually extended to the east and south. The Haras form the most important of the twenty-four branches of the Chauhan clan of Rajputs, one of the thirty-six royal races of India, and then Ruling Prince, who trace descent from Manika Rai, King of Ajmer (A. D. 685), rank among the first in Rajputana.

2. There are thirty-six principal estates subordinate to Kotah. Of these, eight are Kotris or fiefs, viz., Indargarh, Balwan, Khatoth, Gantha, Kmrwar, Pipalda, Phusad and Antarda. After being successively subject to Bundi and Jaipur, the allegiance of these Kotris was in 1823 transferred to Kotah, through whom their tribute is now paid to Jaipur. They form an integral portion of the Kotah State.

3. The history of Kotah is inseparably bound up with the name of its great Minister and Regent, Zahir Singh. Having twice rendered signal services to the Ruler of Kotah, he became so much in favour that Maharao Guman Singh on his death-bed entrusted his young son, Umed Singh, to his care. Zahir Singh assumed the title of Regent, and for more than fifty years, in a period of great warfare and dissension, guided the destinies of the country. His foreign policy, except with Mewar, was most successful, and he was able to bring Kotah to a position of great prosperity. It was in 1804 that Zahir Singh first had dealings with the British, and the Kotah troops afterwards rendered memorable services to Colonel Monson in his disastrous retreat through Kotah territory, when hard pressed by Jaswant Rao Holkar. The Minister also co-operated with General Malcolm in his operations against the Pindaris. The State came under the protection of the British Government in 1817, when a treaty was concluded with the Kotah

The State was also honoured with a visit by Her Majesty Queen Mary in December 1911.

12. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911

13. On the outbreak of the Great War the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government. His Highness also offered to proceed to the front with the 42nd Deoli Regiment in which he held the rank of Honorary Major and to provide 2 machine guns with 12 mules and in addition to contribute Rs. 50,000 in cash to be spent on the Regiment if it should be despatched to Europe

14. A personal salute of 19 guns was conferred on His Highness the Maharao on 1st January 1921.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces	SALUTY IN OUNCE.		
	To Government.	To other States	REGULAR TROOPS		IRREGULAR TROOPS		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent	Personal.	Local
			Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs	Rs										
37,43,000	...	..	.	..		14 (Artillery)	86	1 058	883 (367 Arm-ed).	15		17
1,30,37,000	4,00,000	..	..			136 (Jaipur Artillery).	526	2,741*	2,201	17	.	19
7,30,000	..	..			36	127			102	15		.
24,000	225										.	..
4,37,000	10,000	3,000	25	51					237	9	...	..
20,01,000	.	.	.	205	255	727			875	17	.	.

* Including Transport Corps 282

4. The State has, on several occasions, placed its forces at the disposal of Government. A detachment of Infantry 700 strong was despatched for service in China in August 1900. On the outbreak of the Great War the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government and the Alwar Imperial Service Infantry and one squadron of the Alwar Lancers proceeded on active service. Also, on hostilities breaking out with Afghanistan in May 1919, the Darbar placed the resources of the State at the disposal of Government and the Alwar State Forces proceeded to the frontier.

5. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Alwar:—Lords Lytton, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon, Minto, Hardinge, Chelmsford, Reading and Irwin.

6. In 1933 owing to disturbances in the State the administration was taken over by the Government of India and His Highness was advised to reside out of the State. The administration was carried on by a Prime Minister appointed by the Crown Representative until His Highness Maharaja Sewai Tej Singhji Bahadur succeeded to the Alwar *gaddi* on the 22nd July 1937. His Highness married the daughter of Maharaj Akhey Singh of Raoti in Jodhpur—a member of the Ruling House of Jodhpur—and has two daughters.

7. Of late years Jaipur has been visited by each successive Viceroy, by two Commanders-in-Chief, by the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and by nearly every distinguished traveller who has toured through India.

The State was also visited by Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in February 1903 for the third time; Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in November 1905; the German Crown Prince in 1910; Her Imperial Majesty Queen Mary in 1911; Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught in January 1925 and Their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Sweden in January 1927.

8. In population, wealth and general advancement, Jaipur is well to the fore amongst the States of Rajputana. The Public Works Department which was for many years under the general superintendence of the celebrated Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob has many important works to its credit. A large waterworks scheme for Jaipur City was completed in 1931.

9. On the outbreak of the Great War the Darbar placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government and a portion of the State Transport Corps proceeded on active service out of India in November 1914. The corps also saw active service during the Chitral campaign in 1895, the Tirah campaign in 1897-98 and in 1919 on the North-West Frontier.

KISHENGARH.

1. The founder of the State was Kishan Singh, the second son of Maharaja Udai Singh of Jodhpur, who left his patrimony and conquered the tract of country which now comprises Kishengarh, and became its ruler under the sign manual of the Emperor Akbar in 1594. A treaty was concluded with the British Government in 1818.

2. Maharaja Madan Singh who was born on the 1st November 1834, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1900. Until he was invested with full powers in 1905 the administration of the State was conducted by a State Council under the supervision of the Resident at Jaipur. He died on the 25th September 1926, leaving no male issue. A decision as to the succession was postponed, so long as there was a possibility of a posthumous heir being born to the late Ruler. Subsequently His Excellency the Viceroy approved the succession of Maharaj Yagyanarain Singh, first cousin of the late Ruler. The succession was announced by the Resident at Jaipur in a Durbar held at Kishengarh on the 24th November 1926. His Highness Maharaja Yagyanarain Singh who was born on the 26th January 1896, was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

3. His Highness was married to the sister of the Raja Bahadur of Maksudangarh in Central India in 1915 and a son Maharaj Kumar Yatendra Singh was born of this marriage on the 5th May 1916, but died on the 24th May 1930. His Highness was again married to the daughter of Raja Bahadur of Maksudangarh in 1933 and a daughter was born on the 7th February 1935. His Highness visited Europe in 1921.

He married first a daughter of the Raja of Khetu and second a daughter of the Raja of Ralaota in Kishengari. By the latter he has one son, Rajkumar Sundershan Deo, born in 1915, and two daughters.

6. No Viceroy has ever visited the State.

7. On the outbreak of the Great War the late Raja placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of Government, offered the personal services of himself and his two sons, and made generous contributions to various Funds connected with the War.

TONK.

1. The Tonk State has three parganas Tonk, Ahgarh and Numbahera in Rajputana and three parganas Sironj, Chhahra and Pirawa in Central India.

2. The State was formed about the beginning of the last century by the famous Pathan predatory leader Anur Khan, the companion in arms of Jaswant Rao Holkar, who played a most conspicuous part in all the distractions which preceded the British settlement of Malwa.

3. Anur Khan came into alliance with the British Government in 1817 at the commencement of the operations undertaken against the Pindaris, when the possession of all his estates within the territories of Holkar was permanently guaranteed to him by Government.

4. Nawab Wazir Muhammad Khan who succeeded his father Anur Khan in 1831 did good service during the Mutiny. He died in 1864.

5. His late Highness Nawab Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., was placed on the *masnad* by Government in 1867, on the deposition of his father Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan for complicity in the attack on the uncle of his tributary, the Thakur of Lawa. In connection with this affair the estate of Lawa was made a separate Chiefship, and the deposed Nawab was kept under surveillance at Benares until his death in 1895.

6. Nawab Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, who ruled the State for over 60 years, died on the 23rd June 1930 and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, His Highness Said-ud-Daula Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Hafiz Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan born on the 13th February 1879. His Highness was created a G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1934.

7. His Highness the Nawab is assisted in the Administration by a State Council consisting of a Vice-President and four members. A consultative Committee consisting of 18 official and 13 non-official members has also been inaugurated in the State since 1923, which body has no executive functions but serves to keep the Administration in touch with public opinion.

8. The nearest railway station is Niwai, 20 miles from Tonk, by metalled road on the Jaipur-Sawai-Madhopur Railway.

9. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Tonk: Lords Minto (1909), Harding (1912) and Chelmsford (1916).

10. On the outbreak of the Great War the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government and made generous contributions to various funds connected with the War.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
6,42,000	17,500	..	..	..	..	135	.	..	198	15	..	..
6,37,000	17,500	..	..	..	25	132(127 Infantry and 5 artillery).	..	..	286	15	..	..
97,000	..	Rs. 550 Imperial to Banswara. Rs. 1,205 Salimshahi equivalent to Rs. 002-8 Imperial to Rutlam.	..	..	4	..	.	.	60	..	..	..
5,82,000	26,350	..	..	.	...	9	..	..	302	15	..	..
49,90,000 Chhitori 10,15,000 Imperial.	2,66,000	..	..	..	100	10	148	922	2,758	19	..	21

* Include contribution to local corps.

July 1888, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 8th January 1914. His Highness has been married four times, namely, to the daughters of (1) His Highness Sir Kesri Singh Bahadur, the late Maharao of Sirohi, (2) the Maharana of Danta, (3) the Thakur of Malia, and (4) to the sister of His Highness Maharaja Daulat Singh of Idar. He has two sons, the 1st, Maharaj Kumar Chandra Veer Singh, born on the 26th November 1909, and the second born on the 15th May 1921. His Highness was invested with full powers on the 18th March 1914. The eldest daughter of His Highness was married on the 27th January, 1928, to His Highness the Maharaja of Charkhari in Central India. His Highness was created a K.C.I.E., on the 2nd January 1933.

3. A land revenue settlement on regular lines is in force.

4. The nearest railway station being Dohad on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, at a distance of 53 miles from Banswara, to which mostly metalled road runs.

5. No Viceroy has yet visited Banswara.

5. On the outbreak of the Great War His Highness the late Maharawal placed the entire resources of his State and his person at the disposal of Government. His Highness the late Maharawal also offered to raise 2 signalling sections during 1915 and 1916 as his contribution towards Imperial defence and supplied 100 men to Government for garrison duty from May 1918 till the end of the War. He also contributed a sum of about Rs. 1,30,000 to War Funds.

6. The State possesses a good modern Hospital and two dispensaries and the School at the Capital has recently been raised to the status of a High School.

KUSHALGARH.

1. The Chiefship of Kushalgarh is a feudatory of Banswara and not an independent State.

2. In 1868, as a result of disputes between Banswara and Kushalgarh, the Government of India decided after an enquiry that the Banswara Darbar should refrain from all interference in the Kushalgarh estate and that the Rao, though continuing to render certain specified acts of allegiance and to pay an annual tribute of Rs. 1,100 Salim Shahi (converted in 1904 to Imperial Rs. 550) to the Banswara Darbar, should, in accordance with the custom observed in former years, correspond direct with the Political Agent. This tribute is paid through the Political Authorities, but the Chiefship also pays an annual tribute of Rs. 1,205 Salim Shahi direct to the Rutlam Darbar.

3. The Kushalgarh family belongs to the Rathor clan of Rajputs. It is closely connected with the ruling family of Jhabua in Central India, and is descended from Rao Jodha of Marwar, whose great grandson Askaran obtained a grant of Kushalgarh from the Emperor Aurangzeb.

4. The present Chief Rao Ranjit Singh was born on 2nd May 1882, and succeeded to the Estate on the death of his father Udai Singh on 13th January 1916.

5. The Chief is not entitled to any salute. The estate has not been visited by any Viceroy.

6. The Rao of Kushalgarh attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar in December 1911.

7. The Rao at present has three sons by his junior Rani and a grandson born on the 11th May 1924 to his deceased eldest son Brij Behari Singh, who died on the 9th February 1933.

8. On the outbreak of the Great War the late Rao placed all the resources of his estate at the disposal of Government and offered his personal services and also those of his sons.

9. In September 1936 the Rao was advised to reside outside his Estate, the administration of which is now conducted by the Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States.

8. On the outbreak of the Great War the Darbar placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of Government. The late Ruler also offered his and his son's personal services.

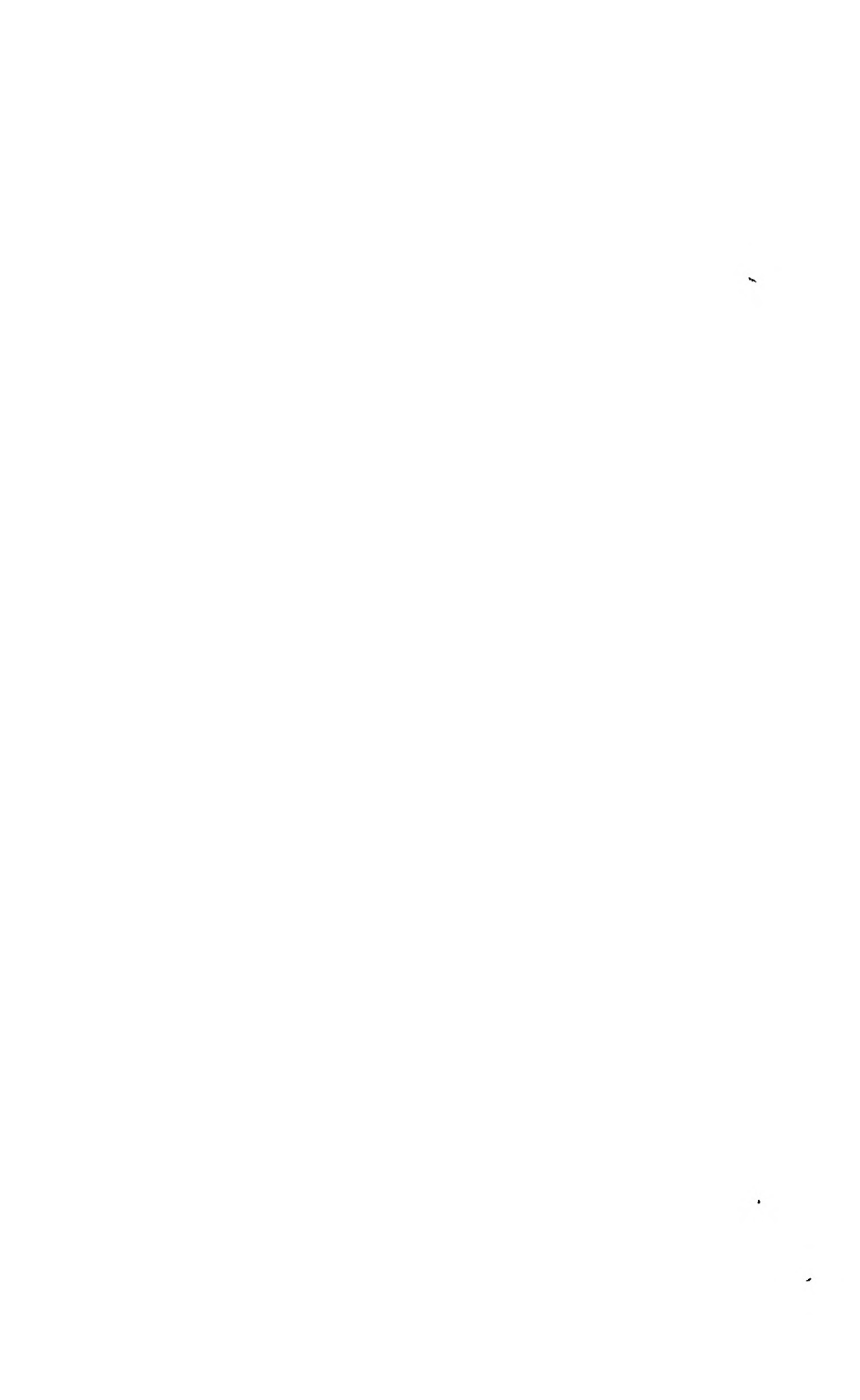
UDAIPUR (MEWAR).

1. The Udaipur family is the highest in rank and dignity among the Rajput Princes of India. The Maharana is considered by Hindus to be the representative of Rama, the ancient King of Ajodhya, by one of whose descendants, Kanak Sen, the present family was founded about A. D. 144.

2. No State in India made a more courageous or prolonged resistance to the Muhammadans than Udaipur. It is the boast of the family that they never gave a daughter in marriage to any of the Muhammadan Emperors. They belong to the Sisodia sect of the great Gehlot clan. The foundation of the Gehlot dynasty in Rajputana was made by Bapa Rawal (the ancestor of the present Maharana) who, being driven out of Idar by the Bhils and having wandered for some years over the wild country to the north of Udaipur, eventually established himself in Chitor and Mewar in A.D. 734. Since that time Mewar has, with brief interruptions arising from the fortunes of war continued in the possession of the present house.

3. Chitor was besieged and captured with great slaughter by the Muhammadans on no less than three occasions, by Ala-ud-din Khilji in 1303, by Bahadur Shah of Gujerat in 1534 and by Akbar in 1567, but the Udaipur House succeeded in regaining possession of Chitor each time it was wrested from it. During the rule of Rana Udai Singh when Chitor was sacked for the third time, the Maharana retired to the valley of the Girwa in the Aravali hills, where he founded the City of Udaipur, the present capital of Mewar. Udai Singh survived the loss of Chitor only four years and was succeeded in 1572 by his famous son, Partab, who disdained submission to the conqueror. After sustaining repeated defeats Partab was about to fly into the deserts towards Sind when fortune suddenly turned on his favour, and by the help of money supplied by his Minister he was enabled to collect his adherents, and surprised and cut to pieces the Imperial forces at Dawai. He followed up his success with such energy that in a short campaign he recovered nearly all Mewar, of which he retained undisturbed possession until his death. The country continued to enjoy tranquillity for some years afterwards, but in 1806 Udaipur again sustained severe reverses and was laid waste by the armies of Scindia, Holkar and Amir Khan and by many hordes of Pindari plunderers. To such distress was the Maharana reduced that he was dependent for his maintenance on the bounty of Zalim Singh, the Regent of Kotah, who gave him an allowance of Rs. 1,000 a month. In this state of degradation Maharana Bhim Singh was found in 1818, when the British Government extended its protection to the State.

The finances of the State were restored by Captain Tod, the first Political Agent, accredited to the State between 1818 and 1821. Full powers were restored to the Maharana in 1826. From 1861 to 1865 the State was administered by a Council advised by the Political Agent, during the



Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces.	SALUTE IN' OUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
1,98,000	..	2,278/0/0 to Baroda 513/15/3 to Idar.	...	...	...	70	...	...	150	9	...	...
3,43,000	..	...	...	...	235	269	..	..	...	15	...	...
1,14,40,000	2,13,000 (of this a sum of Rs. 1,15,000 has been suspended).	...	...	...	466 Mail runners Guards.	82 (Jagir contingent foot 15, Central Jail Guard 67).	673	852 (including transport corps 80).	2,712	17	...	19.
11,09,000	...	38,462	...	...	...	...	45	171	388	13	...	...

7. On the outbreak of the Great War (1914-1919) the State placed its entire resources at the disposal of His Majesty's Government and contributed over a lakh of rupees towards the expenses of the War.

8. The Heir-apparent, Maharaj Kumar Shri Prithiraj Singhji, was born on the 22nd July 1928.

JAISALMER.

1. The Ruling family is Jadon Bhati Rajput and claims decent from the Yadav Kings, whose power was paramount in India, 3,000 years ago. The founder of the Jaisalmer family is held to be Deoraj, who was the first Rawal and was born about the middle of the tenth century. Jaisalmer, the present capital, was built in 1156 by Rawal Jaisal.

2. The first Ruler with whom the British Government entered into political relations was Maharawal Mulraj, and a treaty was concluded in 1818. The late Ruler Maharawal Saliwahan succeeded to the *gaddi* by adoption in 1891 at the age of 5. During his minority the administration was conducted by the Resident at Jodhpur assisted by a Dewan and Council. He died on the 14th April 1914, leaving no heir by blood or adoption, and was succeeded by His Highness Maharawal Sir Jawahir Singh Bahadur who was the adopted son of Thakur Man Singh, the senior member of the Ruling family. His Highness was born on the 18th November 1882 and was educated at the Mayo College and with the Imperial Cadet Corps. He was created a K.C.S.I., on the 1st January 1918. Maharaj Kumar

Rao Bahadur Thakur Jai Singh of Umaidnagar (Osian) in Marwar on the 11th November 1921. Maharaj Kunwar Hanwant Singh, his son and heir, was born on the 16th June 1923. A second son Maharaj Kunwar Himmat Singh was born in London on the 21st June 1925, a third son Maharaj Kunwar Hari Singh was born on the 21st September 1929, a daughter was born on the 14th December 1930 and a fourth Maharaj Kunwar Devi Singh was born on the 20th September 1933 and a fifth Maharaj Kunwar on the 20th October 1937.

His Highness was created a K.C.V.O. on the 17th March 1922, a K.C.S.I. in June 1925, a G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1930, a G.C.S.I. in June 1936 and an Aide-de-Camp to the King-Emperor in January 1937.

His Highness visited Europe in March 1925 (accompanied by Her Highness), August 1928, October 1932 and May 1937. His Highness also visited East Africa in 1933 and 1935.

5. Lieutenant-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Partap Singh, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., A.D.C., great uncle of the present Ruler who had abdicated from the Idar *gaddi* in order to be appointed Regent of the Jodhpur State during the minority of the late Maharaja Sumer Singh, was appointed to the same position during the minority of the present Ruler. He was President of the Council of Regency until his death, which occurred on the 4th September 1922.

6. The administration of the State is carried on by His Highness assisted by a Council consisting of a Chief Minister and four other Ministers to whom definite portfolios are allotted by the Maharaja.

7. The State Forces have seen much active service. The 1st Regiment of Cavalry served with distinction in the China Expedition (1900-1901) and in the Tirah Campaign (1897-1898). The State Military organisation has recently been changed. There are now four "A" class units, the Jodhpur Sardar Risala, the Jodhpur Sardar Infantry, the Jodhpur Transport Corps and the Jodhpur State Military Band attached to the Sardar Infantry.

The Sardar Risala served with distinction in the Great War, first in France from 1914 to 1918 and thereafter in Palestine till the end of the war. The fact that His Highness Maharaja Sumer Singh and His Highness Maharaja Sir Partap Singh were with them in person, the former from September 1914 to June 1915, and the latter with one short interval from September 1914 to October 1918 was an inspiration to all. In Palestine the Risala performed an exploit unprecedented in war, when they captured the fortified town of Haifa at the gallop, killing many Turks and capturing 700 prisoners and machine guns which now decorate the bastions of the Fort.

8. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Jodhpur: Lords Northbrook, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon, Minto, Hardinge, Chelmsford, Reading, Irwin, Goschen and Willingdon.

The State was also visited by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in November 1921 and by Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught in January 1925.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief also paid a visit to Jodhpur in March 1923.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS		
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
92,75,000	20	..	600 (Millia)*	342	1,456†	1,839	17	19	19.
10,00,000	100	25	40		.	446‡	15	..	.

* This has not yet been raised.

† Including Artillery 230 Camel Corps 460, Motor Machine Gun Sections 100 and State Band 35 strong.

‡ This includes 100 ex-service men of the Sirohi Military Police

His Highness attended the Coronation Durbars at Delhi in 1903 and 1911.

Her Highness Maharani Sri Bhatniji Sahib received the Order of the Crown of India on the 1st January 1935.

A personal salute of 19 guns was granted to His Highness on the 1st January 1918, and a permanent local salute of 19 guns to the State on the 1st January 1921.

His Highness has visited Europe on the following occasions :—

August 1902 (to attend the Coronation of His late Majesty King Edward VII); 1907; 1911 (to attend the Coronation of His late Majesty King George V); 1917 (as representative of India at the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference); November 1918 (to attend the Peace Conference); May 1922; August 1924 (to attend the meetings of the Assembly of the League of Nations); August 1930 (to attend the meetings of the Assembly of the League of Nations, the Imperial Conferences and the Indian Round Table Conference); August 1931 (to attend the resumed sessions of the Indian Round Table Conference); May 1935 (to attend the celebrations connected with the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King George V), and May 1937 (to attend the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI).

His Highness is a Freeman of the cities of London, Edinburgh, Manchester and Bristol; a Vice-President of the Royal Empire Society; a First Member of the Indian Red Cross Society; and Doctor of Laws of the Cambridge, Edinburgh and Benares Hindu Universities as well as a Patron and Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University.

3. On the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes in February 1921, His Highness was elected the first Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes—a post to which he was, without break, re-elected for a period of 5 years running. His Highness was for 5 consecutive years, elected Honorary General

10. A lignite mine is worked at Palana, 14 miles south of the capital.

11. The Bikaner State is in direct political relations with the Resident for Rajputana.

SIROHI.

1. The Rulers are Deora Rajputs, a branch of the Chauhan clan, and are said to be descended from Prithviraj, the Chauhan King of Delhi. The founder of the Sirohi house was one Deoraj, the first of the Deora clan of Rajputs, who lived in the thirteenth century, but the Chauhans are said to have appeared in this part of the country (i.e., at Jalore in Marwar about 1152). The present capital, Sirohi, was built in 1425. About this time the Rana of Chitor is said to have taken refuge at Mount Abu from the army of Kutb-ud-din of Gujarat and, when that force retired, he refused to leave having learnt how strong the place was. He was, however, driven out by a force under the Sirohi Ruler's son, and no other Ruling Prince was allowed on the hill till 1836, when the prohibition was withdrawn. A treaty was concluded with the Rao of Sirohi in 1823, and in 1845 the Rao made over to the British Government, under certain conditions, certain lands on Mount Abu for the establishment of a sanatorium. These lands together with a surrounding portion amounting to about 6 square miles were made over to the British Government under a permanent lease in an agreement concluded in October 1917.

2. The present Ruler of Sirohi, His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharao Sir Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur, was born on the 27th September 1888. He was educated under a Political Officer and conducted the administration of the State for 10 years as Musahib Ala prior to his accession to the *gaddi*. He succeeded his late father Maharao Sir Kesri Singh on the 29th April 1920, the latter having abdicated from the *gaddi* on account of old age. His Highness has been married (1) to the youngest daughter of His Highness the Maharao of Cutch by whom he has three daughters, one of whom has since died, (2) to the sister (since deceased) of His Highness the Maharaja of Rutlam, (3) to a daughter of the Thakur of Kuwar in Gujarat and (4) to the daughter of the Thakur of Junia (Ajmer-Merwara). His Highness has no heir. The titles of Maharao and of Maharajadhiraja were conferred on the Ruler of Sirohi as hereditary distinctions on the 1st July 1889 and on the 12th December 1911, respectively. His Highness was created a K.C.S.I. on the 3rd June 1924 and a G.C.I.F. on the 1st January 1932. At the present time His Highness is carrying on the administration of the State with the help of a Chief Minister.

The only ruling families of note connected with Sirohi are those of Bundi and Kotah. Marriages have taken place in recent times with the Kachwaha family of Jaipur, the Rathor families of Jodhpur and Kishengarh, the Jadon families of Karauli and Jaisalmer, the Sisodia families of Dungarpur and Banswara and the Jadeja family of Cutch.

3. The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (Metre Gauge) passes through the State, the length in Sirohi territory being about 40 miles.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.												
4,62,000	68	15	..	..

the Darjeeling district, and to the stoppage of the annual compensation of Rs. 6,000. There was another small expedition into Sikkim in 1860 ending in the Treaty of 1861. By the 22nd Article of the Treaty the Maharaja agreed to remove the seat of his Government from Tibet to Sikkim, and to reside there for nine months in the year, and a Vakil was accredited by the Sikkim Darbar to reside at Darjeeling. The annual compensation of Rs. 6,000 was restored in 1862. In 1868 it was increased to Rs. 9,000, and in 1873 to Rs. 12,000.

4. After the abandonment of the proposed Mission of 1866 the Tibetans advanced into Sikkim and built a fort at Lingtu. Intrigues followed. In 1888 the Sikkim expeditionary force was sent against Lingtu, and in September the campaign ended with the complete expulsion of the Tibetans across the Jelap La.

5. In December 1888 negotiations for the settlement of the Sikkim-Tibetan dispute were unsuccessfully opened with the Chinese Resident, who came to Gnatong for the purpose. The negotiations were re-opened in 1889 through Mr. James H. Hart of the Chinese Imperial Customs Service, and resulted in the Sikkim-Tibet Convention, signed in Calcutta on the 17th March 1890. The boundary between Sikkim and Tibet was fixed. The British Protectorate over Sikkim and its exclusive control over the internal administration and foreign relations of the State was recognised and the questions of increased facilities for trade, pasturage on the Sikkim side of the frontier, and of the arrangement for official communications between the British Government and Tibet were reserved for discussion.

6. In December 1893 the regulations regarding trade communications, and pasturage, to be appended to the abovementioned Convention of 1890, were drawn up. They included the establishment of a trade mart at Yatung on the Tibetan side of the frontier. The import and export of certain goods were prohibited, or permitted subject to such restrictions as either Government might impose; and other goods were to be exempt from duty for a period

journey and the circumstances attending it aroused a deep and abiding interest.

13. In 1910 an extradition arrangement was concluded between Sikkim and Bhutan through the medium of the Political Officer and it is now possible to prevent bad characters from one country taking refuge in the other.

14. The present Maharaja of Sikkim, Sir Tashi Namgyal, K.C.I.E., was born in 1893 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 5th December 1914 on the death of his half-brother Sidkeong Namgyal. His formal accession to the *gaddi* according to Sikkim custom took place on the 15th May 1916, and he was invested with full ruling powers on the 5th April 1918. In October of the same year he married Kunzang Dechen, daughter of the Rakashar Depon, a General in the Tibetan Army. Her Highness is grand-daughter of the late Lonchen Shokang, who was Prime Minister of Tibet and was educated in 1920 at the Hampton Court College, Mussoorie. Their Highnesses have three sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Kunzang Paljor Namgyal, was born on the 20th November 1921. The Maharaja has the following relations : —

- (1) Raja Tsotra Namgyal (still in Tibet), born in 1879 (half-brother).
The Government of India conferred the title of Raja upon him as a personal distinction on the 2nd January 1922.
- (2) Kumari Choni Wangmo La, born in 1896 (sister). She was married to Deb Zimpon Raja Sonam Tobgay Dorji, Agent to His Highness the Maharaja of Bhutan at Kalimpong (also Assistant for Bhutan to the Political Officer in Sikkim), on the 5th April 1918.

15. The Maharaja was educated at the Mayo College in Ajmer (1909 and 1910) and at St. Paul's School in Darjeeling (1911 and 1914). He accompanied his father the late Maharaja Sir Thotub Namgyal, K.C.I.E., to Calcutta on the occasion of the visit to India of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1905, and to the Coronation Durbars held at Delhi in 1911. His Highness visited Bombay in 1916 and Delhi on the occasions of the visits to India of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in 1921 and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in 1922.

16. The State is administered by the Maharaja with the help of a Council. The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 15 guns and resides at Gangtok. During the last few years the trade and revenues of the State have increased greatly. A survey for a railway connecting Gangtok with Bengal was made but the project is never likely to materialise owing to the comparative ease and cheapness of motor communication.

17. There are no regular troops in Sikkim, but a force of armed police consisting of 68 men including 3 Sub-Inspectors.

18. On the outbreak of war in Europe, Sikkim was quick to respond to the call. The late Maharaj offered his personal services to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and placed all the resources of his little State at

[illegible]

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry	Infantry.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
RS.	RS.	RS.										
3,000	...	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,000	94	31-12-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,000	641	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,56,96,200	1,23,060	26,439-8	...	...	...	730	270	219	782	13	...	15
20,000	504-7-1	55-6-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,000	303	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40,000	1,759	373-3-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,000	...	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,000	728	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,25,000	10,405	21,11-2-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0,000	...	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
7,000	318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,000	...	858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90,000	3,310-0-5	146-7-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,000	...	541	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,000	1,644	161-4-10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,000	...	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,000	...	529	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0,000	154	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,000	...	417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60,000	652	240-0-4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,35,000	6,407-0-5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...
32,54,898	82,257-15-0	...	...	...	79	300	35	359	780	17	...	19
13,000	...	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
16,000	...	1,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
...
15,000	1,012	17-2-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,000	366	50	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,47,000	13,042	16,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22,000	...	5,398	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,000	739	306-4-0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,000	2,217	918-12-0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,000	...	103	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,000	...	774	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,000	...	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
10,000	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	10	..	...	...
15,000	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,000	...	550	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,000	467	56	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
4,000	...	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
900	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80,000	4,871	104-2-3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,00,000	40,671	4,006	...	...	...	...	66	425 Band 18	197	13	...	...
2,53,235	...	10,231	...	...	...	...	...	..	104	9	...	..
16,000	1,102	07	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery				
0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
10,000	...	43	..	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
15,000	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,000	643	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
3,000	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...
1,000	...	111	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	...
...	...	220	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...
...	...	104	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
18,000	1,011	610	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
13,000	1,200	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50,000	3,980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
...
46,00,000	49,096	616	25	...	...	...	...	...	600	11	...	...
20,000	1,408	65-3-1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58,00	...	1,300	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,000	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,000	...	1,244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,000	1,011-14-4	17-2-0	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
3,000	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,50,000	...	30,340	...	...	...	...	...	150 Band 15	489	15	...	..

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces.	SAULTS IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
5,000	...	239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40,000	...	2,307	...	..	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
15,000	252	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73,329	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	24 1	...	..	...
4,000	242	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
27,000	...	1,576-12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,000	...	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,09,800	10,706	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...
2,50,000	5,057-8-6	2,084-4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,000	464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,000	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76,000	11,073	653-7-4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
65,68,367	28,394	37,210	...	...	...	...	173	20	1,055	13	15	15
1,000	...	50	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
12,000	...	606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
8,000	377	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
11,000	770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	105	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...

[illegible]

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces	SALUTS IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs	Rs.	Rs										
4,000	...	427	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...
45,000	2,306	350	...	.	...	..	.	..	13	...	...	...
10,000	..	657	..	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
1,00,000	4,550	728	..	...	..	...	...	..	5	..	...	...
1,51,000	10,180	1,427	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	..	...	...
32,000	948	293	...	..	...	.	.	..	5	...	...	...
3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..
...	...	178	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..
2,83,000	6,703	548	...	..	.	.	.	..	..	..	...	...
15,000	362	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	...
1,55,000	4,270	2,007	...	..	...	.	..	...	31	...	...	...
8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...
32,500	...	1,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
2,00,000	24,517-1-0	1,390	...	...	31	32	..	.	167	9	...	...
...
31,000	644-8-0	202-8-0	...	...	..	...	..	.	...	..	..	...
30,000	643-8-0	202-8-0	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	.	...
14,000	..	903	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
18,600	...	93	...	...	..	..	.	..	...	...	..	...
1,50,000	...	1,367	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
95,000	430	626	...	...	...	...	..	...	62	...	...	...
6,02,600	14,821	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces	SALUTE IN OUNES.		
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
..	...	172	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
38,000	546-9-10	127-2-4	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
1,60,000	..	11,754	..	...	...	...	...	..	48	...	..	...
2,000	200	72	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..
25,000	546-9-9	127-2-4	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
2,000	...	175	...	...	...	.	..	...	..	...	...	...
30,000	3,412	457-4-0	...	...		...	...	...	8	...	...	...
8,000	445	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64,000	...	0,994	...	...	..	.	..	...	26	...	...	...
..	...	332-15-0	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	163	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
53,38,000	9,263	52,296	...	...	..	..	..	..	274	11	...	...
1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
2,700	120	38	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...
2,88,000	7,501	1,853	...	...	...	...	..	...	39	...	...	...
22,000	1,279	175	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...
9,000	603	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
21,000	364-12-10	76-6-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
21,000	...	341-8-0	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
95,53,421	59,312	69,781	...	...	...	...	314	220	908	13	...	15.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry				
9	10	11	1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
3,500	511	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38,000	...	2,802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,000	...	319	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
18,000	1,253	394	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	..	...
11,000	...	399	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..
6,000	357	46	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
40,000	907	306	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...
8,85,000	...	10,364	...	...	...	...	..	..	156	9	...	...
2,000	...	241	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	...
**4,00,000	5,901	3,000	...	...	...	...	..	..	32	..	...	...
36,000	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	12	..	..	...
25,000	762-2-8	100-9-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
20,00,000	21,202	12,302	...	...	16	..	32	237	331	13	...	...
	*15,000											
12,000	..	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
27,000	...	375	...	...	...	...	...	..	10	...	...	...
6,22,000	..	...	...	...	25	78	...	...	209	11	...	...
24,000	556	382	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..

* Special payment.

** The increase in expenditure is due to the investment made by way of purchase of land and building in Patdi and Ahmedabad and construction of public works.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
3,000	...	308	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
28,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
2,90,000	6,940-11-9	760-2-4	...	..	...	..	...	...	32	...	..	...
65,000	...	2,381-14-6	...	...	...	..	...	..	10	..	...	...
82,000	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	64	...	...	...
35,000	2,023-12-9	34-5-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
5,000	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
4,000	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
1,000	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...
9,000	493	46	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,000	..	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,000	246	78	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
1,80,000	7,280-15-0	505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
6,000	...	1,102	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
22,000	1,252	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	195	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...
11,000	...	1,604	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
2,00,000	9,202	5,722	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...
21,000	...	280	...	..	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
45,000	3,715	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
4,000	396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,000	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90,000	1,063	185-1-0	...	..	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...

Average annual ex- penditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Govern- ment.	To other States.	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES FORCES.			Perman- ent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs. 33,000	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,583	...	...	..	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
20,000	768	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,000	...	1,630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,000	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	54-12-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
400	...	31	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
92,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...
1,23,000	4,114	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	44	...	...	...
4,000	...	507	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
1,800	149	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...
27,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
5,03,000	26,009-8-8	2,682	...	...	36	...	...	...	118	9	...	...
7,28,500	17,422	1,457	20	...	11	9	..	...	38	1	..	...
25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	..	...	...
15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
55,000	...	520-3-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...
23,000	...	3,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	..	...	...
...	3,705-4-0	523-3-5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
83,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...

List of States and Talukas in direct relations with Political Agents--contd.

No.	Name of State or Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each	Population (Census Report 1931).	REMARKS.
SABAR KANTHA AGENCY--contd.					
15	Ambilara	80	35	10,170	
16	Sudarna	32	24	6,028	
17	Valarna	21	12	3,071	
18	Dabha	12	10	1,774	
19	Wasna	10	5	3,007	
20	Rupal	16	13	4,615	
21	Dadhalla	28	15	4,062	
22	Magodi	23	30	3,238	
23	Wadagam	28	23	3,038	
24	Sathanila	18	22	4,034	
25	W. S. Khanji, Deodar	Survey not made.	14	4,845	
26	Thara	78	25	10,041	
27	M. S. Morikhaniji, Waraji	40	5	1,411	
28	Ramas	6	11	1,615	
29	Dolundra	6	4	1,078	
30	Derol	10	1	1,122	
31	Khedawada	27	4	Included in Vaktapur Thana Circle.	
32	Kadoli	8	2		
33	Vaktapur	4	4		
34	Prempur	25	4		
35	Dodhota*	1	2		
36	Tajpuri*	7	4	Included in Gadhwada Thana Circle.	
37	Hapa*	5	2		
38	Sattana*	15	10		
39	Bhalusra*	1	8		
40	Likhi	0	0		
41	Hadol*	27	18	Included in Gadhwada Thana Circle.	
42	Palaji*	2	3		
43	Gabat	10	6	1,160	
44	W. S. Himatsinhji, Deodar	Survey not made.	14	4,455	
45	Terwada, B. R. Ratansinhji	61.78	12	5,730	
46	Ade-ar in Santalpur	Survey not made.	2	413	
EASTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY.					
1	Lakhtar	247.43	50	23,764	
2	Sayla	222	40	16,285	
3	Chuda	78.2	14	12,015	

* Not allowed to exercise jurisdiction.

List of States and Talukas in direct relations with Political Agents—concl'd.

No	Name of State or Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population (Census Report, 1931).	REMARKS.
WESTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY— <i>cont'd.</i>					
23	Sardargadh Gidammohuddinkhanji . . .	36	} 13 {	5,075	
24	Sardargadh-Zabardastkhanji . . .	36		5,074	
25	Hedala	24	5	5,915	
26	Khari	30	6	3,417	
27	Natwarnagar, V. S. Vira Mulu . . .	14	3	1,202	
28	Bagara (Majmu)	25	4	9,550	
29	Barwala	45	11	5,654	
30	Anida	30½	11	4,720	
31	Shahpur	10	4	1,500	
32	Bhadwa	7	4	1,401	
33	Rajpara	15½	9	2,661	
34	V. S. Champraj Jaso	50 3	5	6,112	
35	Nadala	16	2	910	
36	Sannala	7.42	1	644	
37	Bhayavadar	11 5	2	1,106	
38	Manpur	15	4	801	
39	Kotda-Pitha	about 45	12	7,070	
40	Dedan Kotlia Shri Unad Bhan . . .	24.5	6	1,778	
41	Mayapadar	14	2	1,132	
42	Chiljadla	Not known	5	2,747	
43	Alidhra	25½	6	2,754	
44	Dangavadar	about 11	2	1,622	
45	Pipalla	30	...	1,260	
46	Harsurpur	Not known	3	1,094	
47	Akala	"	...	918	

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Talukas under Thana Circles and the villages under each Thana—contd.

No	Name of State or Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under.	Population (Census Report, 1931).	REMARKS.
2	EASTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY—contd. (a) Wadhwan District Thana—contd.				
	7 Devalla . . . . .	..	2	837	
	8 Bhalala . . . . .	..	1	376	
	9 Talsana . . . . .	..	7	2,472	
	10 Palali . . . . .	..	2	621	
	11 Bhathan . . . . .	..	1	465	
	12 Tavi . . . . .	..	1	775	
	13 Bhadvana . . . . .	..	2	1,100	
	14 Jhamar . . . . .	..	1	561	
	15 Jhampodad . . . . .	..	1	500	
	16 Laliad . . . . .	..	1	630	
	17 Vadod . . . . .	..	3	1,418	
3	Chotila Thana	367.9	..	..
	1 Chotila . . . . .	..	27	8 034	
	2 Bhimora . . . . .	..	11	1,919	
	3 Chohari . . . . .	..	3	472	
	4 Anandpur . . . . .	..	20	4,962	
	5 Bamanbor . . . . .	..	4	812	
	6 Mevasa . . . . .	..	6	945	
	7 Ramparda . . . . .	..	1	624	
	8 Sanosra . . . . .	..	4	1,022	
4	Dasada Thana	119.76	..	..
	1 Dasada . . . . .	..	18	9,885	
	(b) Bholka Thana	178.368	3	3,365	
	1 Samla . . . . .	..	2	1,112	
	2 Ankevalia . . . . .	..	3	2,239	
	3 Bhalgamda . . . . .	..	3	1,903	
	4 Untdi . . . . .	..	1	543	
	5 Jakhan . . . . .	..	1	498	
	6 Khambhlay . . . . .	..	2	983	
	7 Gedi . . . . .	..	2	651	
	8 Karol . . . . .	..	2	1,085	
	9 Sahuka . . . . .	..	1	785	
	10 Kantharia . . . . .	..	2	1,752	
	11 Darod . . . . .	..	1	269	
	12 Kamalpur . . . . .	..	1	6,532	
	13 Khandia . . . . .	..	1	600	
	14 Chanchana . . . . .	..	1	340	
	15 Chalala . . . . .	..	1	650	
	16 Karmad . . . . .	..	1	484	
	17 Vavala . . . . .	..	1	388	

*List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Talukas under Thana Circles
and the villages under each Thana—contd.*

No.	Name of State or Taluka	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under.	Population (Census Re- port, 1931).	REMARKS.
	EASTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY— <i>concl'd.</i>				
8	Chok-Datha Thana— <i>contd.</i>				
	7 Jalla (Amraji) . . . . .	..	1	500	
	8 Rohisala . . . . .	..	1	572	
	9 Pah . . . . .	..	1	572	
	10 Boda-no-negs . . . . .	..	1	205	
	11 Sebdivadar . . . . .	..	1	359	
	12 Sanaia . . . . .	..	1	550	
	13 Samadhlala . . . . .	..	1	610	
	14 Rajpara . . . . .	..	1	604	
	15 Chiroda . . . . .	..	1	367	
	16 Veja-no-negs . . . . .	..	1	206	
	17 Vadai-Bhandaria . . . . .	..	1	458	
	18 Dedarda . . . . .	..	1	717	
	19 Jalla (Manaji) . . . . .	..	1	202	
	20 Kanjarda . . . . .	..	1	251	
	21 Bhandaria . . . . .	..	1	680	
	22 Sata-no-negs . . . . .	..	1	209	
	23 Jnnapadar . . . . .	..	1	224	
	WESTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY.				
1	Lakhapadar Thana	2 20.7	..	..
	1 Kaner	2	1	266	
	2 Kathrota	1	1	238	
	3 Khiljadia-Nayanf	1	1	133	
	4 Garmali Moti	2	1	385	
	5 Garmali Nani	2	1	239	
	6 Gadbia	11	2	371	
	7 Charkha	10	2	1,134	
	8 Dholarva	4	1	470	
	9 Manavav	5	1	485	
	10 Lakhapadar	5	1	570	
	11 Monvel	51	4	2,755	
	12 Vekari	8	1	658	
	13 Vaghavadi	3	1	107	
	14 Halaria	6	4	1,008	
	15 Silana	4	1	661	
	16 Dahida	2	2	987	
	17 Gigaaran	6	1	703	
	18 Jhamka (Velani)	7	1	196	
	19 Kuha	3	1	314	
	20 Velhavadi	3.7	1	434	

2. The present Thakor Kesarisinhji Jalamsinhji, who was educated at the Scott College, Sadra, was invested with the powers of the State on the 7th May, 1908. His judicial powers were enhanced in 1930 as a mark of personal distinction, and he is now entitled to hear suits upto Rs. 10,000 in value and to inflict sentences of three years' rigorous imprisonment and of Rs. 5,000 fine. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Sardarsinhji was born in September 1923.

3. Thakor Kesarisinhji attended the reception held by H. E. the Viceroy at Rajkot on the 8th January 1936.

BAJANA.

1. Darbar Shri Malek Kamal-Khanji Jivankhanji succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 10th March, 1920. His estate, which lies between the Rann of Cutch and the Ahmedabad Collectorate, is populated by the predatory class of Muhammadans called Jats. The Chief is descended from Mulek Hedoji, on whom the Taluka was bestowed by the Sultan of Ahmedabad. The Chief has studied in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot on the 24th November 1924. He also attended the reception held by H. E. the Viceroy at Rajkot on the 8th January 1936.

2. The Chief was invested with full powers on the 11th June 1926. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

3. The heir-apparent K. S. Bismillakhanji was born on the 24th December 1925.

BHAVNAGAR.

1. His Highness Maharaja Shri Krishna Kumarsinhji Bhavsinhji succeeded to the *gaddi* in July, 1919, and the State was under a Council of Administration during the minority of the present Ruler, who was born on the 19th May 1912. The minority administration terminated on the 18th April 1931, when the Maharaja was invested with full powers. The late Maharaja left two other sons: (1) K. S. Nirmalkumarsinhji, born on the 2nd August 1914, and (2) K. S. Dharmakumarsinhji, born on the 14th April 1917. Maharaj Kumar Shri Virbhadrasinghji, the heir-apparent, was born on the 14th March 1932.

2. The Gohil tribe is said to have entered Kathiawar about A.D. 1260, under their Chief Sejakji, whose descendant Bhavsinhji founded Bhavnagar in A.D. 1723. The sons of Sejakji were the founders of Bhavnagar, Palitana and Lathi States.

3. The Ruler is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. The personal title of Maharaja, conferred on the late Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji on the 1st January 1909, was made hereditary on the 1st January 1917. The Maharaja possesses a sanad of adoption. H. E. the Viceroy visited the State on the 16th January 1936.

distinction was conferred upon him on the 1st January 1918. A local salute of 19 guns was granted to him on the 1st January 1921. His Highness attended the Imperial Conference in London in June and July 1921, as a representative of India. He also attended the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva in September 1921, in a similar capacity.

2. His Highness the Maharao has two sons. Maharaj Kumar Shri Vijayraji, the heir-apparent, was born in 1885. The second son, Kumar Shri Godji, was born in 1888.

3. The Mahamo is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

DHRANGADHRA.

1. The Jhala family to which the Ruling Princes of Dhrangadhra belong is of great antiquity and is said to have entered Kathiawar about A.D. 1100 from the north and to have established itself first about Patdi, whence it moved to Halvad and then to Dhrangadhra.

2. His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Ghanashyamsinhji Ajitsinhji, the present Maharaja of Dhrangadhra, succeeded the late Sir Ajitsinhji, K.C.J.E., who died on the 8th February 1911.

3. His Highness received primary education at Dhrangadhra, and was subsequently sent to the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. In 1904, he was sent to England for further study. His Highness has three sons of whom Maharaj Kumar Mayurdhwaj Singhji, the heir-apparent, was born on the 3rd March 1923.

4. The Ruler is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. He possesses a sanad of adoption. The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911. In recognition of the services rendered in connection with the Great War (1914-18), the title of Maharaja as a hereditary distinction was conferred on the Ruler on the 1st January 1918, and his permanent salute was increased to 13 guns. He was made a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1917, and a G.C.I.E., on the 3rd June 1922.

DIHROL.

1. The founder of this State was Jadeja Hardholji, brother of Jam Raval, who founded Nawanganar.

2. The late Thakor Daulat Singhji having abdicated on 30th August 1937 in favour of his grandson, the present Thakor Saheb Shri Jorawarsinhji, died on 15th November 1937. Thakor Saheb Shri Jorawarsinhji Dipsinhji was installed on the *gaddi* on the 30th August 1937. Kumar Shri Dipsinhji the elder son of the late Thakor died on the 14th October 1918. His younger son Kumar Shri Jorawarsinhji was born on the 28th May 1910. A son named Kumar Shri Harindrasinhji was born to Thakor Shri Jorawarsinhji on the 19th June 1928.

3. The Thakor Saheb is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. He also possesses a sanad of adoption.

4. The Thakor Saheb is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

2. His Highness Maharaja Shri Himatsinhji Dowlatsinhji, the present Maharaja, succeeded his father Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Sir Dowlatsinhji on the 14th April 1931 and was installed on the *gaddi* on the 11th July 1931. He accompanied His Highness the late Maharaja Dowlatsinhji to Europe when the latter went to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor in London, and acted as a page to His Imperial Majesty at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in 1911.

3. The heir-apparent Maharaja Kumar Daljitsinhji was born on the 10th July 1917, and received his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

4. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

5. The State enjoys plenary powers.

ILOL.

1. The family belongs to the Makwana clan of Kohls and claims descent from Makwana Rajputs.

2. The present Chief, Thakor Shivsinhji Vajesinhji, was born on the 31st December 1910. He was educated at the Scott College, Sadra, and in England. He was invested with the full powers of the State on the 1st April 1935. He attended the reception held by H. E. the Viceroy at Rajkot on the 8th January 1936.

JETPUR.

1. The large taluka of Jetpur owned by the Vala tribe of Kathis has in course of time been divided into numerous smaller talukas, because the Kathis did not observe the rule of primogeniture. As a result, the town as well as certain villages were for many years held jointly between 20 and 30 shareholders, jurisdiction over Jetpur and the joint villages being exercised by a body known as the Jetpur Taluka Court.

2. In recent years however a process of consolidation of territory by exchange has begun; Vadia and Thana Devli States were first to exchange their shares in Jetpur, and recently the great majority of the remainder have exchanged their shares with the old Pithadia State which now exercises sole jurisdiction over the town and is known as the Jetpur State. The Jetpur Taluka Court was abolished on the 9th August 1937.

3. Darbar Shri Vala Surang Mulu, Chief of Jetpur, is a Kathi of the Jaitani branch of the Valas. He was born on the 8th March 1923 and succeeded his father, the late Darbar Shri Mulu Surag, C.I.E., on the 11th September 1936. The State, which follows the rule of primogeniture, is under management on account of the minority of the Chief, who is being educated (with his younger brother K. S. Vikamshivala, who was born on the 10th January 1928) at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and under a European tutor.

JAFRABAD.

1. This small property, consisting of 12 villages on the south coast of Kathiawar and the port of Jafrabad, belongs to the Nawab of Janjira. The founder was Sidi Ililol of the Janjira House. He conquered Jafrabad from the Muhammadan Thandar about the middle of the 18th century.

4. The State contains the famous Gir forest, the only part of India where lions are still to be found.

5. Lord Curzon visited the State on the 3rd November 1900, Lord Reading on the 26th November 1921 and Lord Willingdon on the 9th January 1936.

6. The Nawab is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. He also holds a sanad of adoption.

KATOSAN.

The family belongs to the Makwana clan of Kohs of the Chandra race and claims descent from Shantuji, the third son of Keshar the Makwana, who was the son of the Velhas of the Jhala tribe, which sprang from the Anhilwad dynasty. The present Thakor Shri Kirtisinhji Takhatsinhji being a minor, the taluka is under Agency management. The Thakor attended the reception held by H. E. the Viceroy at Rajkot on the 8th January 1936.

KHADAL.

1. The family which belongs to the Makwana clan of Kohs and claims descent from the Jhala Rajput, of Halvad in Kathiwar was converted to Islam by Mahmud Begda (1459-1513). The present Thakor Fatesinhji Rajputia was educated at the Scott College, Sadra, and was invested with the powers of the State in November 1922. In 1929 the judicial powers of the present Thakor were enhanced as a mark of personal distinction. He is now entitled to hear suits upto Rs. 10,000 in value and to inflict sentences of three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine. He attended the reception held by H. E. the Viceroy at Rajkot on the 8th January 1936.

2. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Dadbha, was born on the 10th September 1924.

KHIRASRA.

1. This State is an offshoot of the Dhol State. The founder of this house was Bhimji, son of Kaloji of Dhol, who received the taluka in appanage.

2. Thakor Shri Surisinhji Balsinhji of Khirasra is a Jadeja Rajput. He was born on the 26th September 1890, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 24th February 1920. He received his education in England where he stayed for about 3½ years. He has travelled in Europe, and was in the Imperial Cadet Corps at Delua Dun for a year and a half. In 1911 he had the privilege of attending His Majesty's Coronation at Westminster Abbey. The heir-apparent, K. S. Prabalsinhji, was born on the 7th September 1918. The Chief attended the reception held by H. E. the Viceroy at Rajkot on the 8th January 1936.

3. The State exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

3. The Chief was invested with the powers of the taluka on the 9th February 1931. His personal powers are as follows :—

Civil.—Suits up to the value of Rs. 2,000.

Criminal.—Seven years' rigorous imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 10,000.

4. The State exercises the following jurisdictional powers :—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

5. The heir-apparent K. S. Bhupendrasinhji was born on the 27th November 1935.

LIMBDI.

The present Ruler, Thakor Sahab Shri Sir Daulatsinhji Jasvatsinhji, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., ascended the *gaddi* on the 14th April 1908. He was born on the 11th July 1868. He received his education in the Jamnagar High School, and military training in different British regiments. At the invitation of the Australian Government the Government of India deputed him with others in 1901 to represent India at the celebration of the Australian Federation. He attended the Delhi Coronation manoeuvres and Durbar in 1903, and the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911. He travelled in England, France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary and Germany in 1912 and 1919. He was created a K.C.I.E., on the 1st January 1921 and a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1931.

2. The Ruler is a member of the Chamber of Princes. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. The right of the Rulers of the State to adopt successors has been recognised by a sanad. H. E. the Viceroy visited the State on the 15th January 1936.

3. The son and heir of the Thakor Sahab, Yuvraj Shri Digvijaysinhji, was born on the 10th April 1896. The Thakor Sahab has three younger sons.

MALIA.

1. Thakor Shri Harishchandrasinhji is a Jadeja Rajput and is descended from Kanaji of Wagad and Maehhu Kantha. He succeeded his grandfather Thakor Shri Raisinhji on the 20th March 1930, when the latter abdicated the *gaddi* in his grandson's favour. Thakor Shri Raisinhji died on the 21st August 1930. The Chief was born on the 2nd March 1909 and was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He married Bai Shri Jayvantkunverba, a niece of the Thakor Sahab of Palitana, and has one son K. S. Bhupendrasinhji born on the 2nd April 1929. The Chief has two brothers who are studying at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

2 Primogeniture governs succession.

3. The Mianas, a predatory tribe from Cutch, who settled many years ago, have been a constant source of trouble to this State. The Political Agent, Western Kathiawar Agency, exercises supervision over the Mianas and over the police of the State.

MANSA.

The State of Mansa is to the north-east of Ahmedabad at a distance of about 36 miles from that city. It is surrounded on all sides by Baroda territory.

2. The Chief claims to be descended from Vanraj Chavada, the founder of Anhilpur Pattan, and therefore belongs to the clan of Chavda Rajputs. The present Chief, Raoji Shri Sujansinhji Takhtsinhji, was born on the 3rd November 1908, and educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 4th January 1934, on the death of his father Raoji Shri Takhtsinhji.

MOHANPUR.

1. The Thakor is a Rehwar Rajput of the Indra race and claims descent from the Raos of Chandravati near Mount Abu.

2. The present Thakor Shri Sartansinhji Thakhatsinhji, who was educated in local vernacular schools, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1927. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Vinaisinhji, who was born on the 6th December 1908, was at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

3. The State exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal.—Sentence restricted to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

MORVI.

1. The Rulers of the Morvi State belong to the same clan of Jadeja Rajputs as the houses of Cutch and Nawanagar. Rawaji, the ancestor of the present Maharaja, was the Ruler of Cutch. He was murdered and his younger brother Pragji ascended the *gaddi* of Cutch. Rawaji's son Kayraji established himself at Morvi about 1720 A.D., and Morvi still owns a small taluka called Adhoi in Cutch.

2. His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Lakhdhirji Waghji, K.C.S.I., the present Ruler, was educated in England. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot in November 1924. He was created a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1930.

3. Morvi is situated in the district called Machhukantha from the river Machhu, which flows through 30 miles of its territory. It possesses a coast line high up the gulf of Cutch with a creek at Navlakhi and Wawanir. A British officer was appointed to record the evidence of Cutch and Morvi and to report on the best means of effecting a separation of interest between the two States so as to end numerous and protracted interstatal disputes. On this report the Secretary of State passed final orders in 1901 restricting Cutch interests to the north side of the Rana of Cutch, Morvi, retaining the Adhoi Mahal on the north side.

4. The heir-apparent Yuvraj Shri Mahendrasinhji was born on the 1st January 1918. The second Maharaj Kumar Shri Kalika Kumar was born on the 7th November 1918.

5. His Highness the Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. He also holds a sanad of adoption. H. E. the Viceroy visited the State on the 13th January 1936.

PALITANA.

1. Thakor Saheb Shri Sir Bahadursinhji Mansinhji, K.C.I.E., is a Gohil Rajput and is a descendant of Shahji, son of Sejakji. He was born on the 3rd April 1900. He received his education first in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and then at Shrewsbury School in England. He was invested with the full powers of the State on the 27th November 1919. The Thakor Saheb was present at the Delhi Coronation Durbar held on the 12th December 1911, and had the honour of attending as a page on Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India. The Thakor Saheb received a K.C.I.E., on the 1st January 1930.

2. The Thakor Saheb is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. He holds a sanad of adoption. H. E. the Viceroy visited the State on the 17th January 1936.

3. The Thakor Saheb attended the Viceroy's Durbar held in Rajkot on the 24th November 1924. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

4. The heir apparent, Yuvraj Shri Shivendrasinhji, was born on the 23rd September 1936.

PATDI.

1. The Chief, Desai Shri Raghuvirsinhji, who was born on the 8th January 1926, is a Kadva Patidar by caste. His father died on the 26th October 1928. His ancestors came originally from Champaner in the 15th century and settled at Viramgam, which they raised to wealth and importance. In 1741, the then Desai Bhavsinhji was obliged to come to terms with the Moguls and the Marathas under which he had to surrender Viramgam and retained Patdi and its dependent villages. Since then Patdi has been the seat of his family. The greater part of this State was comprised in the Ahmedabad Zillah when that Zillah was formed in A.D. 1818.

2. Owing to the minority of the Chief, the Senior Rani Saheba is for the present at the head of the administration.

3. The taluka exercises the following jurisdictional powers—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

4. The Chief attended the reception held by H. E. the Viceroy at Rajkot on the 8th January 1936.

PETHAPUR.

1. The family belongs to a clan of Vaghela Rajputs and claims descent from the Vaghela Chiefs of Anhilwad Patan. Pethapur is situated on the Sabarnati river a few miles north of Ahmedabad.

2. The present Thakor Shri Fatehsinhji Gambhirsinhji was educated at the Scott College, Sadra. The State has been placed under Agency management under the Encumbered Estates Rules. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Mulsinhji *alias* Bhupendrasinhji, was born on the 7th October 1921.

3. Thakor Shri Fatehsinhji, attended the reception held by H. E. the Viceroy at Rajkot on the 8th January 1936.

2. The Ruler has been a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right since the Chamber was founded.

The Nawabs of Radhanpur are entitled to a hereditary and permanent salute of 11 guns. The Ruler is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy. He holds an adoption sanad.

3. His Highness Nawab Saheb Murtazakhan Jorawarkhan Babi Bahadur, a cousin of His late Highness Nawab Saheb Sir Jalaludinkhanji Babi Bahadur, K.C.I.E., is a descendant of the illustrious Babi family who since the reign of Humayun have been prominent in the annals of Gujarat. He is the tenth Nawab to succeed to the *gaddi* since the foundation of the Babi House at Radhanpur by Babi Jafarkhan.

The investiture Darbar at which the Nawab received full powers was held on the 7th April, 1937.

RAJKOT.

1. The founder of this State was Jadeja Vibhaji, a cadet of the Nawagar House.

2. Thakor Saheb Dharmendrasinhji was born on the 4th March 1910. He is a Jadeja Rajput and was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and Highgate School, England. He succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 2nd February 1930. During his minority the State was administered by a Council of Administration. He was invested with full powers on the 21st April 1931.

3. The headquarters of the British Agency is established on a plot of land close to the town of Rajkot which is leased from the State.

4. The Thakor Saheb holds a sanad of adoption. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes. H. E. the Viceroy visited the State on the 7th January 1936.

RANASAN.

1. The Thakor is a Rehwar Rajput of the Indra race and claims descent from the Raos of Chandravati near Mount Abu.

2. The present Thakor Takhatsinhji Kesharisinhji was educated in the local vernacular school. He was invested with the powers of the State in 1917. As a mark of personal distinction his powers were enhanced in 1929, and he is now entitled to hear suit to the value of Rs. 10,000 and to inflict sentences of three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Jaswantsinhji, was born on the 3rd February 1916.

SAYLA.

1. Thakor Saheb Shri Madarsinhji Vakhatsinhji, C.I.E., is a Jhala Rajput. He succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 25th January 1924. Sesabhai, the second son of Raj Raisinhji of Dhrangadhra, conquered Sayla in 1751 from the Karpada Kathis and made it his capital. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Karansinhji was born on the 11th May 1891. The Thakor Saheb was made a C.I.E. on the 1st June 1933.

The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers as a personal distinction :—

Civil.—Unlimited powers.

Criminal.—Full powers except that the State may not try persons other than its own subjects for capital offences, and provided that sentences of death are confirmed by the Hon'ble the Resident for the States of Western India.

THARAD.

The ruling family claims descent from Kanji, one of the supporters of the Babi family. The late Chief died on the 9th February 1921, leaving three sons of whom Bhimsinhji the eldest succeeded to the State. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. For many years the larger half of the State, consisting of what are known as the Jamiya villages, was under British administration. The Government of India, however, affirmed in 1884 the principle that these villages were a part of the Tharad State and that the jurisdiction belonged to the Thakor. This jurisdiction was restored to him in 1904 when the Tharad Thana was abolished. The majority of the holders of these Jamiya villages are Chauhan Rajputs who were in possession before the Musalmans conquered them. A son and heir was born to the Thakor on the 13th March 1923.

2. The powers of the State are as under :—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the maximum value of Rs. 20,000.

Criminal.—7 years' rigorous imprisonment. Fine to the extent of Rs. 10,000.

3. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

4. Engagements were entered into with the British Government in 1820 and 1826.

5. The Chief attended the reception held by H. E. the Viceroy at Rajkot on the 8th January 1936.

VALA.

1. The founder of the State was Gohil Visoji, the son of Bhavsinh, the founder of Bhavnagar.

2. Thakor Shri Vakhatsinhji Meghrajji of Vala is a Gohil Rajput. His capital stands on the site of the ancient Valabhi, the seat of an ancient dynasty. Copper plates, coins, rings, etc., are frequently dug up in its vicinity.

3. The Chief has two sons, the elder of whom is Kumar Shri Gambhirsinhji. The Chief was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and his heir was for some years at Harrow in England, completing his education with a course of training in the Imperial Cadet Corps.

4. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers :—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 20,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine.

WADHWAN.

1. The Wadhwan State was founded in about A.D. 1630 by Rajoji, son of Prathirajji, the eldest son of Raj Chandrasinhji of Halvad.

2. Thakor Saheb Shri Surendrasinhji Jorawarsinhji, was born on the 4th January 1922. He belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs. He succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 27th July 1934. The Thakor Saheb is a minor and the administration is carried on by a Council. He was first sent to the Mayo College, Ajmer, but is now being educated in England under the guardianship of Mr. R. J. O. Meyer.

3. The Thakor Saheb holds a sanad of adoption.

4. Wadhwan Civil Station, which is the headquarters of the Political Agent, Eastern Kathiawar Agency, is situated on a plot of land leased from the Wadhwan State.

WADIA (VADIA).

1. The Chief D. S. Vala Surag Bawa is a Kathi of the Virani Branch of the Vala Sub-Division. He succeeded his father D. S. Vala Bawa Jiwna who died on the 7th May 1930. The Chief was born on 15th March 1904. He married in 1922 and has two daughters and a son, who was born on the 23rd April 1931. The Chief was educated by a private tutor under the supervision of his father. The Chief attended the reception held by H. E. the Viceroy at Rajkot on the 8th January 1936.

2. The Chief of Vadia was a shareholder of Jetpur, but he has exchanged his share in Jetpur with Darbar Shri Mulu Surag and has now no connection with the Jetpur Taluka.

3. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers :—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

4. The personal powers of the present chief are as follows :—

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine.

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 20,000.

WANKANER.

1. The ruler belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs being descended from Sartanji, son of Prathirajji, the eldest son of Raj Chandrasinhji of Halvad. The State was founded in about 1605 A.D. by the said Sartanji.

2. Captain His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Amarsinhji Banesinhji, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., the present Maharana Raj Saheb of Wankaner, was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and after a tour in India and England was invested with full powers on the 18th March 1899. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot in November 1900 and 1924. He attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911, and was made a K.C.I.E. The temporary rank of Honorary Captain was conferred on him while on special service at the front, and was made permanent on the 1st January 1918. For services in connection with the War (1914-18)

4. The heir-apparent K. S. Takhatsinhji was born on the 25th June 1923.

5. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

Engagements were entered into with the British Government in 1820 and 1826.

6. The Chief attended the reception held by H. E. the Viceroy at Rajkot, on the 8th January 1936.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census Report, 1931).	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	Nabha .	* His Highness Farzand-i-Arjmand Aqdat-Pakwand-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Batar Bany Sarimur, Raja-i-Rafagan, Maharaja Pratap Singh Malendra Bahadur, Maharaja of — (Sidhu Jat Sikh).	21st September 1919.	19th February 1928.	947	287,574	Rs. 27,91,000
12	Pataudi .	Nawab Muhammad Itikhar Ali Khan, Bahadur, Nawab of — (Afghan).	17th March 1910.	30th November 1917.	58	18,873	1,37,000
13	Fatlala .	† Lieutenant-General His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Mansur-i-Zaman Amir-ul-Umra Maharajadhiraja Rajeshwar Sri Maharaja-i-Rafagan Sir Bhupinder Singh Mahinder Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., LL.D., A.D.C., Maharaja of — (Sidhu Jat Sikh).	12th October 1891.	9th November 1900.	5,942	1,625,520	1,38,75,000
14	Suket .	His Highness Raja Lakshman Sen, Raja of — (Rajput).	1894	13th October 1919.	392	58,409	2,60,000

* The title of Farzand-i-Arjmand Aqdat Pakwand was conferred on the 2nd June 1858, the addition of Daulat-i-Inglishia being sanctioned on the 14th January 1860. The title of Maharaja was conferred on the 12th December 1911.

† The title of Farzand-i-Khas was conferred on the 2nd June 1858, and the words Daulat-i-Inglishia were added on the 14th January 1860.

BAHAWALPUR.

1. The dominant race in this State are the Daudputrias, to which family the Chiefs belong. They claim descent from Abbas, uncle of the Prophet, and emigrated *via* Khurasan into Sind. In 1737 the ambition of their Chief Daud Khan brought them into conflict with Nadir Shah's Governor in Sind and they were driven across the Indus, ultimately obtaining possession of the tract now known as Bahawalpur. Mubarak, son of Daud Khan, finding favour with the local Governor, received a large tract south of the old Beas river in addition to his Bahawalpur possessions. Bahawal Khan, grandson of Daud Khan, was the first Chief who succeeded in bringing the whole tribe under one hand. He gradually consolidated his power and even obtained possession of Dera Ghazi Khan for a short period. In 1833 in order to preserve his dominions from Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Bahawal Khan III entered into a treaty with the British Govt. by which his independence was recognized. The Chief was granted in 1828 the districts of Sabzalkot and Bhang Bara for services rendered to the army of occupation in Afghanistan, and his valuable assistance in connection with the Multan rebellion of 1848 was rewarded by the grant of a life-pension of one lakh of rupees. Insurrections against the authority of the Chief broke out in 1863 and

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.						Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States	REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
21,77,000	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	482	388	13	.	15
.												
1,35,000	..	..	..	..	20	50+ 10	..	..	34	..	..	..
1,31,68,000	..	..	..	90	..	..	(a) 916	(b) 2,207	1,450	17	19	19
2,53,000	11,000	..	..	.	..	..	8	47	36	11	..	..

(a) Includes 139 Patiala Horse Guard which has not yet been organised.

(b) Includes 91 Transport Corps and 174 Patiala Horse Foot. The latter have not yet been organized.

subsequent years, and in 1866 the management of the State was assumed by a representative of the British Government during the minority of Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan. Under British management the State was rapidly brought into a flourishing condition, and at the time of Sadiq Muhammad Khan's installation in 1879 the revenue had risen to twenty lakhs. Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan took an active share in the preparations for the second Afghan War. He died in 1899. During the minority of his son, the administration of the State was carried on by the late Colonel L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., who was Superintendent from February 1899 to April 1903. Bahawalpur ranks second in order of precedence amongst the Indian States of the Punjab States Agency.

2. Nawab Muhammad Bahawal Khan V Abbasi, who succeeded Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan, was educated at the Aitchison College for four years. He was invested with full powers by Lord Curzon in 1903. He was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in Nov. 1905. In November 1906, he proceeded on a pilgrimage to Mecca and on his way back died of pneumonia at Aden on the 15th February 1907. He was succeeded by his son, Sadiq Mohammad Khan, who was born in 1904. A Council of Regency consisting of 5 members was appointed on the 26th.

July 1907. With effect from April 1909, the number of members of the Council was reduced to four. The young Nawab was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911. Major H. M. Mackenzie, I.M.S., acted as guardian to His Highness from 1st December 1911. In March 1913, the Nawab went to England for reasons of health with Mr. C. H. Atkins, I.C.S., and two State officials and returned to the State in January 1914 to celebrate his birthday. He again left for England in March for the hot weather of 1914, and returned about the middle of December 1914. His Highness received his education at the Aitchison College, Lahore. He was granted a commission as an Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Army on the 24th October 1921, and attached to the 21st King George's Own Central India Horse. His Highness went to Bombay in November 1921 and to Delhi in February 1922, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to whose suite he had the honour of being attached as an Honorary A.D.C. In this connection the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order was conferred upon His Highness in March 1922. His Highness received his administrative training under Mr. N. Bolster, I.C.S., his Tutor and Guardian from 1920 till March 1923. On the 1st October 1922 on attaining his 18th birthday he was granted limited administrative powers subject to certain safeguards and on the 1st April 1923 became the head of the Council of Regency. His Highness the Nawab was invested with ruling powers on the 8th March 1921, by His Excellency the Viceroy. At the same time he was gazetted as honorary Captain and attached to the 21st K. G. O. C. I. Horse. The dignities of Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India and Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire were conferred on His Highness in 1929 and 1931 respectively. He was promoted to the Honorary rank of Major in August 1932. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on His Highness by the Punjab University at its special Jubilee Convocation held in December 1933.

3. In May 1903 the State was added to the Phulkian States Agency, and in December 1913 it was removed therefrom and placed in the charge of the Bahawalpur Agency which was abolished on the 1st November 1921, when the Punjab States Agency was established.

4. The State furnished a contingent which did service on the line of communications in the second Afghan War, and the Nawab also offered aid in Egypt, during the Tirah Campaign, in Somaliland, and also in connection with the Tibet Mission. The State also offered aid in the operations on the frontier in 1908, against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes, and has made a standing offer of the services of its troops. Immediately on the outbreak of hostilities in Europe in 1914, the Darbar offered all their troops for service abroad. Half of the escort of the Bahawalpur State Camel Corps was accepted and sent to Egypt; later the other half was sent to Basra. The Darbar contributed generously to War Funds.

5. The State has entered as a partner with the Punjab and Bikaner in the Sutlej Valley Project whereby the waters of the Sutlej River are utilised to provide perennial and non-perennial irrigation to large areas. It is now estimated that an area of about 900,000 acres of State waste land may eventually receive perennial irrigation from this project.

6. A son and heir (Salibzada Mhhammad Abbas Ali Khan) was born to His Highness on the 22nd March 1924. His Highness was in England from 21st June 1924 till August 1924, and again for short periods in 1931, 1932, 1933-34 and 1935. His Highness went to the Hedjaz on pilgrimage in January and returned to his State in April 1935. He attended the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor in London in 1937.

7. The Nawab is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes. Lord Reading paid a visit to the State in 1924 and Lord Irwin in 1926 and 1927.

CHAMBA.

The Chamba Rajas are Rajputs and are said to have come from Merwara in Rajputana. A sanad conferring the State upon Raja Sri Singh and his male heirs in perpetuity was granted in 1848. In 1873 Raja Gopal Singh abdicated in favour of his son, Sham Singh, then only 8 years of age. The administration during Sham Singh's minority was conducted by an officer of the Punjab Commission acting as Superintendent. The rule of succession in this State is that brothers in order of seniority succeed in the absence of direct heirs. The State ranks fourteenth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States in the Punjab.

2. Raja Sir Bhure Singh succeeded his brother, Raja Sham Singh, on the 23rd of January 1904, on the latter's abdication. He was formally installed with full ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 12th May 1904. For many years previously he had been associated with his brother in the management of the State which, indeed, since October 1902, had devolved entirely on him owing to the serious illness of the ex-Raja. The latter died suddenly on the 10th June 1905. Raja Sir Bhure Singh was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905 and was present at the Chapter of Indian Orders held at Agra in January 1907, and also at the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. He was decorated with the C.I.E. and the K.C.S.I. in 1906. On the outbreak of the war in 1914, His Highness offered his own personal services and the resources of his State. He contributed liberally to the War Fund and assisted in other ways, especially in recruiting. He was awarded the K.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the war. He died in September 1919 and was succeeded by his elder son Raja Ram Singh.

3. The arrangement by which the control of the State forests was restored to the late Raja as an experiment for a period of five years, came to an end on the 31st March 1913 and as the experiment was a complete success the permanent restoration of control to His Highness was sanctioned, subject to the same conditions as were laid down at the time of the experimental transfer in 1907-08. The forests are being administered by an officer of the Imperial Forest Service lent to the State. The late Raja did a great deal to improve communications within the State. An officer of the Royal Engineers was for a time lent as Chief Engineer of the State. The works for which he was principally entertained were a cart road to the plains, of which,

however, the project is in suspense, a hydro-electric scheme and the construction of water works for the capital. A building for a museum has been provided by the Raja, and Dr. Vogel, the Archaeological Surveyor, and Dr. J. Hutchison, a medical missionary, who has devoted his life's leisure to the study of the Hill States and their history, have arranged in it a number of interesting antiquities found in the State.

4. His Highness Raja Ram Singh was born on the 10th October 1860, and at an Installation Durbar held by the Lieutenant-Governor at Chamba on the 21st April 1920 a public announcement was made that His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor had recognised His Highness' succession to his father. Owing to the ill-health of His Highness the administration of the State was temporarily placed in the charge of his brother, Mian Kesri Singh, in June 1922. His Highness resumed charge of the administration of his State on the 21st September 1923, and was assisted by a British officer appointed as his Adviser. A sanad conferring the power of capital sentence was conferred by the Government of India on the Ruler of the State in 1922. Raja Ram Singh died on the 7th December 1935 and was succeeded by his son, the present Raja Lakhshman Singh.

5. The present ruler, His Highness Raja Lakhshman Singh, was born on the 8th December 1924. His Highness joined the Aitchison College, Lahore, in November 1933, and is still being educated there. A Council of Administration has been formed to carry on the administration of the State during the minority.

6. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. A visit was paid to Chamba by Lord Curzon in September 1900.

7. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

DUJANA

1. The first Nawab of the Dujana State was Abdus Samad Khan, a small Jagirdar under Shah Alam. When quite a boy he took service as Risaldar under Baji Rao, Peshwa. He received a high command in the Mahratta Army which assisted General Lord Lake against Scindia: and he eventually took service under the General. As a reward for his services he received a large tract of territory, and the title of Nawab Bahadur was conferred upon him in 1806. The territory made over to Abdus Samad Khan proved more than he could manage and he was eventually obliged to resign it, receiving in lieu thereof the smaller tracts of Mohraua and Dujana. The Chiefs hold the State on the conditions that they will be faithful to the British Government and will render military service to the extent of 200 horse when required. Dujana ranks nineteenth in order of precedence in the Punjab States Agency. Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz Ali Khan, Bahadur, succeeded to the Chiefship in 1879. He was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905 and died in 1908. Nawab Mohammad Khurshaid Ali Khan succeeded to the Chiefship in 1908 and died on the 27th June 1925. He attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, and the Viceroy's state entry into Delhi

in December 1912. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 he placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of Government and also offered his personal services. He received the C.B.E. in June 1919 and the C.I.E. on the 1st January 1921, in recognition of his war services.

2. The present Nawab Muhammad Iqtidar Ali Khan, Bahadur, who was born on 20th November 1912, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father and was formally installed by the Commissioner, Ambala Division, on 22nd January 1926. He was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, from April 1927 to June 1930, after which he continued his studies privately with a European tutor (Captain Ambler) up to the 31st March 1933. Steps were then taken to give the Nawab administrative training. He was invested with ruling powers by His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab on the 21st November 1934. The exercise of these powers is subject to an agreed understanding. During his minority the administration of the State was first carried on by a Council consisting of a President and two members and later on by a Manager under the supervision of the Commissioner, Ambala.

A son (heir-apparent) was born to the Nawab on the 19th December 1935.

3. The State which was formerly in political relations with the Punjab Government through the Commissioner, Ambala Division, was placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, from the 1st October 1936.

4. The Nawab is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy.

FARIDKOT.

The Faridkot Rajas are sprung from the same stock as the Phulkian Chiefs, having a common ancestor in Barar, more remote by twelve generations than the celebrated Phul. Chandhri Kapura founded the Faridkot house in the middle of the sixteenth century. Sardar Hamir Singh, grandson of Kapura, became independent a century later having added considerably to the family possessions. Maharaja Ranjit Singh took possession of the State in 1809, but was forced to relinquish it with his other Cis-Sutlej possessions by the British Government. For services rendered during the first Sikh War the Faridkot Chief, Sardar Pahar Singh, obtained the title of Raja and a grant of territory. His son rendered good service during the Mutiny. Faridkot ranks thirteenth in order of precedence in the Punjab States Agency.

2. Raja Balbir Singh Bahadur was born on the 30th August 1869, and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1898 on the death of his father, Raja Bikram Singh. As a condition of his succession he agreed to submit to the control of the Commissioner of Jullundur for five years in certain matters such as appointments to the chief offices of the State. In November 1904, however, the Chief took the management of affairs into his own hands. Raja Balbir Singh was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905 but was prevented by illness from attending. After repeated attacks of illness, Raja Balbir Singh died on the 11th February 1906, and was succeeded by his nephew, Brij Indar Singh, who had

been adopted by him as heir. Brij Indar Singh was formally installed as Raja by the Commissioner of Jullundur on the 15th March 1906. During his minority, the administration of the State was conducted from February 1906 to May 1914 by a Council of Regency, and then by a Superintendent till November 1916, when Raja Brij Indar Singh was invested with full powers. Maharaja Brij Indar Singh attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar in Delhi in December 1911. On the outbreak of the war in 1914, the Darbar's offer of their Faridkot State Sappers was accepted. They were sent to British East Africa where they rendered valuable services up to February 1918 when they returned to the State after an absence of a little over 3 years. The Darbar also subscribed liberally and patriotically to the various War Funds. For his services in connection with the war, the title of Maharaja was conferred upon Raja Brij Indar Singh as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1918, and he was at the same time gazetted an Honorary Major. He died on the 23rd December 1918 of pneumonia following an attack of influenza, and was succeeded by his son Har Indar Singh.

3. As the present Ruler, Raja Har Indar Singh, was then a minor the administration was, until his investiture with ruling powers in October 1931, conducted by a Council of Regency which later gave place to a Council of Administration. The minor Raja accompanied by his mother and younger brother proceeded to England in April 1923, under medical advice, and returned in February 1924. He was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, with Mr. E. M. Atkinson, O.B.E., as his private tutor. He passed his diploma examination in April 1932 and commenced his administrative training in the State in November 1932 under the guidance of Mr. M. H. Jones, I.C.S. In February 1933 he married the daughter of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Bhagwant Singh, a raja of Bhareli, Ambala District. From July to December 1933, he underwent military training at Poona with the Royal Deccan Horse to which he was attached as an honorary temporary Lieutenant. He also received administrative training in Simla in the summer of 1934 under the Deputy Commissioner. His Highness was invested with ruling powers by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General on the 17th October 1934. He holds the honorary rank of Lieutenant in the Army and was attached to 1st Battalion, 11th Sikh Regiment, in Waziristan for a short period in August 1937. A son and heir was born to His Highness on the 22nd October 1937.

4. The sister of the late Maharaja Brij Indar Singh was married in March 1913 to the late Maharaja of Bharatpur but she died in 1929. The present Ruler's younger brother was born on the 22nd February 1916.

5. The revised revenue settlement of the State was completed in 1910.

6. In December 1913 the State was transferred from the charge of the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, to that of the Bahawalpur Agency which was abolished on the 1st November 1921, when the Punjab States Agency was established.

7. The Raja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes. A sanad conferring the power of capital sentence was conferred by the Government of India on the Ruler of the State in 1922, and took effect when the present Ruler was invested with ruling powers.

JIND.

Jind is one of the three Phulkian States. The family of the Ruling Prince belongs to the Sidhu Jat clan. Phul, the common ancestor of the three Phulkian houses, was descended from Baryam, who was granted the chaudrayat or office of revenue collector of the waste country to the south-west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526 A. D. Phul received a *firman* from the Emperor Shah Jahan continuing to him this office; he died in 1652. From the eldest of the sons of Phul have descended the families of Nabha and Jind, and from the second the Patiala family. The founder of the Jind State was Gajpat Singh, a great-grandson of Phul. He took part in the Sikh coalition of 1763 against the Afghan Governor of Sirhind and received a large tract of country as his share of the spoil. One of his daughters became the mother of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. In 1772 the title of Raja was conferred upon him by the Emperor Shah Alam. Raja Gajpat Singh's son, Bhag Singh, assisted Lord Lake in his operations against the Mahrattas and was rewarded by the grant of the pargana of Bawana and the Gohana estates. In 1834 the Jind Raja died without issue. Sarup Singh of Bazidpur, a third cousin of the deceased Raja, succeeded to the *qaddi* by order of the British Government, but he was held to be entitled to succeed only to the territory possessed by his great-grandfather, Raja Gajpat Singh, and estates yielding Rs. 1,82,000 revenue were resumed by the British Government as escheats. Raja Sarup Singh's conduct during the first Sikh War was on the whole satisfactory, and he received in reward a grant of land. When the mutiny broke out in 1857 Sarup Singh was not behind the Maharaja of Patiala in active loyalty, and his services on that occasion were of a most valuable nature. He was the only Prince who was present with the army before Delhi. In recognition of his services the Dadri territory, 600 square miles in extent, was made over to him and also thirteen villages close to Sangrur assessed at Rs. 1,38,000; his salute was raised from 9 to 11 guns, and other privileges conferred upon him. In 1864 he was created a G.C.S.I. His son, Raja Raghbir Singh, was a worthy successor: he died in 1887. Jind ranks third in order of precedence among the Indian States in the Punjab.

2. The present Ruler Raja-i-Rajagan Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh, Rajendra Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., succeeded his grandfather, Raja Raghbir Singh, when a minor and was invested with powers in November 1899. He was required for a time, in exercising his powers, to follow the advice which the Political Officer thought it necessary to tender to him. The Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal line of railway, constructed at the expense of the Jind and Malerkotla States, was opened for traffic in 1901. The construction of the Jind-Panipat Railway, financed partly by the Jind Darbar which was commenced during the year 1913-14, was completed and opened.

3. The State furnished a contingent for service during the Afghan War of 1878-79 and the Jind State Forces were utilized during the Tirah Campaign of 1897. The State also offered aid in the operations on the frontier in 1903 against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes. On the outbreak of the War in 1914 Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of Government. His Highness's offer of 2 lakhs towards the

expenses of the war was accepted. In addition he contributed largely to War Funds and gave generous assistance towards every movement for alleviating distress caused by the war. His State Regiment, which was utilised during the war, returned to the State after 3½ years' active service in East Africa, having rendered excellent service and gained several distinctions. The State troops rendered valuable assistance during the Punjab disturbances of April 1919 and also on the Afghan front.

4. His Highness Maharaja Ranbir Singh was appointed a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1909, and a K.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1916. Lord Curzon visited the State in November 1903, Lord Minto in 1906, and Lord Chelmsford in 1919. His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905. He attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, when the title of Maharaja was conferred upon him as a hereditary distinction. For services in connection with the war the permanent salute of the Maharaja was raised from 11 to 13 guns and the title of 'Rajendra Bahadur' was conferred upon him as a hereditary distinction on the 1st January 1918. At the same time His Highness was gazetted an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel and granted a personal salute of 15 guns. A permanent local salute of 15 guns was granted on the 1st January 1921. His Highness was promoted to the rank of Colonel on the 18th June 1926. His Highness celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his rule in March 1937. He was also created a G.C.S.I. in that year.

5. A son and heir was born to the Maharaja on the 25th September 1918. His Highness visited England in 1921, 1924, 1925, 1928 and 1931.

6. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

KAPURTHALA.

1. The Kapurthala Princes belong to the Ahluwalia family, the original ancestor of which was Sadhu Singh, an enterprising zamindar, who about three hundred years ago founded four villages in the vicinity of Lahore. The real founder of the family was Raja Jassa Singh, a contemporary of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah, who by his intelligence and bravery made himself the leading Sikh of his day. He did more than any contemporary Sikh to consolidate the power of the Khalsa. The conduct of Sirdar Nihal Singh, the Kapurthala Chief, during the first Sikh War resulted in the escheat to the British Government of all his estate south of the Sutlej, and he was only allowed to retain possession of his other territories on payment of an annual nazarana of Rs. 1,38,000. During the second Sikh War, Sirdar Nihal Singh rendered valuable service and was created a Raja. During the Mutiny, Raja Randhir Singh, his son, took an active part in assisting the British Government. He was rewarded with a grant on *istimrari* tenure of the two confiscated estates of Bamdi and Bithauli in Ondh, yielding a rental of Rs. 4,35,000; the amount of his tribute was reduced, and he was granted an adoption sanad and was made a K.C.S.I. Kapurthala ranks fifth in order of precedence among the Indian States of the Punjab.

2. The present Ruler is Raja-i-Rajagan Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh, Bahadur. G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E. He was invested with full powers in 1890, the State having been administered in the interim by an officer of the Punjab Commission. In the latter part of 1901, a Council was appointed which conducted the administration under the general supervision of the Maharaja. The Maharaja visited Europe and America during the summer of 1893. In the summer of 1897, he attended the celebrations held in London to commemorate the 60th year of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria's reign. He also paid visits to the Tsar of Russia at Petrograd and the Sultan of Turkey in Constantinople. His Highness again went to Europe in 1899 on account of ill-health. In 1900 he paid a visit to the Paris Exhibition. In 1903, acting under medical advice, he made a voyage to Japan returning to the State in February 1904. In March 1905, he proceeded to England to arrange for the education of his sons. Since then His Highness has visited Europe frequently. In 1932 His Highness visited the Dutch East-Indies. His Highness has four surviving sons, the Heir-Apparent Tikka Raja Paramjit Singh (born on the 16th May 1892), Major Maharaj Kumar Amarjit Singh, I.A. (born 1893), Maharaj Kumar Karamjit Singh (born 1896), and Maharaj Kumar Ajit Singh (born 1907). The second son of His Highness, Maharaj Kumar Mahjit Singh (born 1893), who was a Minister in the Government of the United Provinces, died in April 1932. All His Highness's sons received their education in England. Maharaj Kumar Amarjit Singh is an M.A. of Oxford University and was made an Honorary Captain on the 3rd December 1918, being promoted to the rank of Honorary Major on the 18th January 1930. He was A.D.C. to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. He was made a C.I.E. in 1935. His Highness has been permitted to call his heir-apparent the "Tikka Raja" instead of the "Tikka Sahib". His Highness attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. His Highness also attended the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor in London in 1937. He celebrated the Diamond Jubilee of his rule in November 1937. A son and heir was born to the Tikka Raja in October 1934.

3. The State furnished a contingent of 700 men which did good service during the Afghan War of 1878-79, and the Kapurthala State Forces took part with credit in the operations in Tirah in 1897. On the outbreak of the war with Germany in 1914 His Highness the Maharaja immediately offered the resources of his State to Government. The State Forces were sent on active service to East Africa and returned in January 1918 after a campaign of 3½ years, during which they greatly distinguished themselves. The Maharaja very generously contributed one lakh of rupees towards their maintenance on field service for a period of one year and in addition he earmarked a sum of Rs. 50,000 for active service allowances and other expenses of the corps. His Highness' offer of Rs. 25,000 for the purchase of motor ambulances was accepted and also his offer to forego his claim to the extra expenditure amounting to Rs. 3,76,248 incurred by the Darbar on the State Forces above the peace expenditure. In 1924 as a result of the efficiency of the State Forces maintained for Imperial Service and the amount of revenue spent upon them, the annual *nazrana* of Rs. 1,31,000 was remitted by the Government of India.

4. At the Imperial Coronation Durbar, His Highness was created a G.C.S.I., and granted the title of Maharaja. The salute of the Maharaja was raised from 11 to 13 guns permanent and from 13 to 15 guns personal on the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the War and a permanent local salute of 15 guns was granted on the 1st January 1921, on which date His Highness was created a G.C.I.E. His Highness was at the same time gazetted an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, and is now Honorary Colonel of the 3rd Battalion, 11th Sikh Regiment (Rattray's Sikhs). His Highness was promoted to the rank of Colonel on the 18th June 1926, and was created a G.B.E., on the occasion of his Golden Jubilee celebration in November 1927. The State was honoured by a visit from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in March 1922. His Excellency the Viceroy paid a visit to the State in November 1927, on the occasion of the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of His Highness. The State was also visited by His Excellency the Viceroy in March 1934.

5. His Highness represented India on the League of Nations at Geneva in 1926, 1927 and 1929. In 1931 His Highness's then Chief Minister, Khan Bahadur Diwan (now Sir) Abdul Hamid, C.I.E., O.B.E., was deputed as one of the members of the Indian Delegation to the Session of the League of Nations at Geneva. His Highness himself was selected as a member of the second plenary session of the Round Table Conference in London in 1931. His Highness was present at the Silver Jubilee celebrations of His Majesty King George V in London in 1935.

6. His Highness, who was formerly a member of the Chamber of Princes, resigned his membership in December 1933.

7. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

KHAIRPUR.

1. As regards its early history, Khairpur State is synonymous with Northern Sind. When the connection of the British Government with Sind commenced, the country was in the hands of the Kalhoras, who had risen to power. They were overthrown in 1786 by a Baluch Tribe, the Talpurs, one of whom, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, founded the Khairpur State. His Highness Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E., attached himself to the British interests. During the Sind War he rendered valuable assistance to the British Government, and in 1845 he aided them materially both with arms and diplomacy to put an end to the Turki Campaign. In 1857, when in England, hearing of the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, he sent orders to his eldest son, Mir Shah Nawaz Khan, to render every assistance to the Paramount power. On learning that the Shikarpur jail and treasury were threatened by the rebels, Mir Shah Nawaz marched there with troops and assisted in saving them from falling into the hands of the enemy. On the death of Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan in 1894 his second and only surviving son, His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Muhammad Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E., succeeded to the *gaddi*. He died on the 5th March 1909 and was succeeded by his son His Highness Mir Sir Imam Bakhsh Khan Talpur, upon whom the title of G.C.I.E. was conferred on the occasion of the Durbar in December

1911. The honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel was conferred on him on the 1st January 1918 in recognition of services rendered in connection with the War. He died on the 8th February 1921 and was succeeded by His Highness Mir Ali Nawaz Khan, who was born in 1884. He visited Europe in 1911. In June 1934 he proceeded to Meshed on pilgrimage and returned to his State in July. He died on the 26th December 1935, and was succeeded by his son Mir Faiz Muhammad Khan.

2. The present Ruler, Mir Faiz Muhammad Khan, was born on the 4th January 1913. He married a daughter of Nawab Moinuddoula Bahadur of Hyderabad, Deccan, in January 1932. He proceeded to England with his wife and mother in September 1932 and a son was born to him at Brighton in June 1933. Mir Faiz Muhammad Khan has not yet been entrusted with the powers of his State, which are exercised by a minister responsible to the Resident for the Punjab States.

3. The advent of the Sukkur Barrage Scheme necessitated the reorganization of the whole State system of irrigation from the Indus by means of inundation canals. A large canal (the Rohri Canal) was dug traversing the State in order to irrigate British Sind and this cut across the old inundation system and necessitated the construction of two feeder channels to replace it.

4. The State, which was formerly in political relations with the Bombay Government through the Political Agent, Sukkur, was placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General (now Resident), Punjab States, from the 1st April 1933.

5. The Mir is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

LOHARU.

1. The Nawab's family is descended from a Bokhara Moghal who took service with the Emperor Ahmad Shah and married the daughter of the Governor of Attock. His son, Ahmad Bakhsh Khan, entered the service of the Raja of Alwar, who employed him as agent to Lord Lake. In recognition of his services Lord Lake granted him a sanad conferring on him a perpetual jagir in the Gurgaon District yielding three lakhs of revenue per annum. This grant, which was subject to the supply of 200 horsemen on demand and an exhibition of manifest zeal and attachment to the British Government, was confirmed by the Government of India. Ahmad Bakhsh Khan's son and successor was executed for complicity in the murder of Mr. William Fraser, the Resident at Delhi, and part of the Loharu territory was confiscated. Loharu proper was continued to his two brothers; but owing to dissensions the younger brother was eventually compelled to leave the State. The branch of the family descended from him receives allowances of Rs. 12,000 per annum from the Nawab of Loharu. The title of Nawab was revived in favour of Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan, the great-grandfather of the present Nawab, by Lord Northbrook in 1874. Nawab Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan was a gentleman of high literary attainments. A short time before his death he voluntarily agreed to reside at Delhi, leaving the management of the State to his son, as his financial affairs had fallen into confusion.

Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., succeeded to the State in 1881. He was appointed an additional Member of His Excellency the Governor-General's Council in 1895 and was made a K.C.I.E. in 1897. He was from October 1889 to October 1901 a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council, and Superintendent of the Malerkotla State from 1893 to December 1902. During his absence in Malerkotla the management of the Loharu State was entrusted by the Nawab to his younger brother Sahibzada Aziz-ud-din Ahmad Khan on whom the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred in January 1914. In order to pay off the debts of the State a loan of Rs. 3,11,000 was obtained by Government from the Mamdot Estate and the control of the income of the Loharu State was placed in the hands of the heir-apparent. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 he offered his personal services and the resources of his State. He went to Basra on special duty under the Political Resident in October 1915, but unfortunately had to return to India on account of ill-health. The personal salute granted to the Nawab in January 1903 was made permanent on the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the war. At his own request Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan was permitted to abdicate in April 1920. He was allowed to retain his title after abdication and also his salute of 9 guns as a personal distinction. He died in January 1937.

2. Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan was succeeded by his eldest son Nawab Aziz-ud-din Ahmad Khan who was formally installed as Ruler of the State at a Durbar held by the Commissioner of Ambala at Loharu on the 20th April 1920. The honorary rank of Lieutenant was conferred upon the Nawab in recognition of his services on the frontier and he was subsequently promoted to the rank of Captain.

3. Nawab Aziz-ud-din Ahmad Khan died on the 30th October 1926, and was succeeded by his eldest son Nawab Amin-ud-din Ahmad Khan, who is the present Ruler. He received his education in the Aitchison College at Lahore. During his minority the State was administered by a Council of Regency, consisting of the Regent, Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan, *ex-Nawab*, and two members. He was invested with full ruling powers in November 1931, by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, and at the same time was gazetted as an Honorary Second-Lieutenant in the Army and attached to the 7th Cavalry. He was promoted to the honorary rank of Lieutenant in February 1934.

4. The Nawab exercises full criminal and civil jurisdiction over his subjects. A sanad conferring the power of capital sentence was granted by the Government of India to the Ruler in 1923. Loharu ranks eighteenth in order of precedence in the Punjab States Agency. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

MALER KOTLA.

1. The Maler Kotla family are Sherwani Afghans, and came from Kabul in 1467 as officials of the Delhi Emperors. Their ancestor Shaikh Sadr-ud-din received a gift of 68 villages near Ludhiana when he married the daughter of Sultan Bahlol Lodi. The title of Nawab was conferred in 1657 upon Bazid Khan by Shah Alamgir. The family subsequently suffered many

vicissitudes, being at one time stripped by the Sikhs of all their possessions except a few villages in the vicinity of Maler Kotla. The State assisted the British Government during the Gurkha War in the Suala Hills, and furnished a contingent of seven hundred foot in the Sutlej Campaign of 1846. Maler Kotla ranks tenth in order of precedence in the Punjab States Agency.

2. The late Ruler, Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, Bahadur, was born on the 13th October 1857, and succeeded by adoption to the *gaddi* on the death of his distant cousin, Nawab Sikandar Ali, in 1871. He was insane for many years, and the affairs of the State were until early in 1905 administered by a Superintendent under the supervision of the Commissioner of Jullundur, to whose political control the State was then subject. The Nawab of Lohara managed the State with ability as Superintendent up to the end of the year 1902, when, though still retained by the State as an adviser, he made over charge to the Nawab's eldest son, Ahmad Ali Khan, who had received training in the transaction of State business and had shown an interest in his work and was therefore considered fit to be entrusted with the management of the State. The Nawabzada's administration having proved satisfactory the services of the adviser were dispensed with early in 1905, and Ahmad Ali Khan, with the title of Regent, exercised the powers entrusted to him subject only to the control of the Commissioner of Jullundur. Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan died on the 23rd August 1908.

3. The present Ruler, Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., succeeded his father, and was formally installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 5th January 1909. The Nawab was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911. On the outbreak of the War (1914), the Nawab offered his State Sappers and the resources of his State. The State Sappers were employed in France and subsequently at Basra. His Highness contributed generously to the various War Funds and made a munificent donation towards the expenses of the Indian Expeditionary Force besides helping in various other ways. The Nawab was made a K.C.S.I. on the 3rd June 1915, an Honorary Major on the 14th June 1916, Lieutenant-Colonel on the 31st December 1919, and a K.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1921. Sahibzada Muhammad Istikhar Ali Khan, born on the 20th May 1901, is the heir-apparent. A son was born to Sahibzada Altaf Ali Khan in October 1936. This is His Highness the Nawab's first grand-son.

4. The State contributed eight lakhs of rupees towards the cost of the Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway, which was opened for traffic in 1901.

5. The Maler Kotla Sappers rendered good service during the Tirah Campaign of 1897 and their work in China in 1901 was most favourably reported on.

6. The revenue settlement of the State was completed during the year 1912-13.

7. In December 1913, the State was transferred from the political charge of the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, to that of the Political Agent, Bahawalpur Agency, and on the 1st November 1921 it was placed in the political charge of the Agent to the Governor-General (now Resident), Punjab States.

8. The present Nawab, when Regent, was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905. In 1906 His Excellency Lord Minto visited the State. The State was also visited by Lord Chemsford in 1919 and by Lord Irwin in 1930.

9. A sanad conferring upon the Ruler powers of life and death was granted in 1922 by the Government of India.

10. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes. The present Ruler is entitled to a return visit from the Viceroy as a personal honour.

MANDI.

1. The Mandi Rajas are of ancient Rajput lineage, being Mandials of the Chandar-Bans tribe. The families of the Mandi and Suket Rulers spring from a common stock, Suket being the senior branch. The ancestor of the present Mandi Raja separated from Suket early in the thirteenth century. The present capital of Mandi was founded in 1527 by Ajbar Sen who may be regarded as the first Raja of Mandi. From 1810 onwards Mandi was made to pay tribute to the Lahore Darbar, which in 1840 was fixed at Rs. 1,35,000. During the first Sikh War the sympathies of the Mandi Raja were with the British, and in 1816 Raja Dalbir Sen of Mandi tendered his formal submission to the British Government and was granted a sanad recognizing his Chiefship and defining his rights and obligations. His *nazrana* was fixed at a lakh of rupees per annum and he was prohibited from levying duties on goods passing in and out of his State. Mandi is within the political charge of the Resident for the Punjab States, and ranks sixth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States in the Punjab, the Rulers of Mandi and Sirmur being considered of equal rank.

2. Raja Bije Sen, who died on the 10th December 1902, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1851, when only four years old, and was invested with full powers in 1866. In 1872 it was considered necessary to appoint an English officer as Councillor to the Raja, and this arrangement continued for a short period. In 1889 the Raja asked for the assistance of a British official, and a member of the Civil Service was temporarily deputed to Mandi. In the latter years of Raja Bije Sen's life the State finances were in a most unsatisfactory condition, and in 1899 the Commissioner of Jullundur made an enquiry into them at the Raja's own request.

3. Kanwar Bhawan Singh, son of Raja Bije Sen, who was born in 1883 and was recognised in 1897 as successor to his father, succeeded to the Chiefship of the State with the title of Raja Bhawani Sen, and was formally installed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 31st October 1903. It was decided for the first two years of his rule to appoint a British officer to conduct the administration of the State. For 18 months the young Raja underwent a course of instruction in the duties of Government from the officer appointed to superintend the administration of the State, and showed himself to be possessed of considerable aptitude for business. On the 7th October 1905, His Highness was formally invested with full powers. In 1909 Tikka Rajendra Pal, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab,

